

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
*CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXIV.—NO. 104. C

COPYRIGHT: 1915
BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

* * PRICE ONE CENT IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

DESTROY 8 GERMAN SUBMARINES

SLIGHT WAGE BOOST GIVEN TO RAIL MEN

Employes Consider Federal Arbitration Award a Severe Defeat.

ALL SIDES CONDEMN IT

Rail Wage Award Summarized.

ENGINEERS GET

crease 5,767

Increase per day 8 531.86

Increase per year 311,111.40

FIREMEN GET

increase 7,005

Increase per day 8 3,595.58

Increase per year 50,386.70

HOSTLERS GET

Increase per year (estimated) 320,000.00

Locomotives in service 23,812

Locomotives asking raise 27,000

Firemen asking raise 30,000

Hostlers asking raise 8,000

Increase demanded, \$41,000,000.00

What they got 1,020,494.10

The wage dispute between 65,000 engineers and firemen and eighty-eight western railroads is ended. An award was announced in the case last evening by the federal board of arbitration.

The award, as forecast in yesterday's Tribune, was far from satisfactory to the men. Neither did it entirely meet the approval of the members of the board representing the railroads.

Officials of the two brotherhoods insist the "cards" were stacked against them from the start, and that the raise granted will not reach much above \$1,000,000 a year—a mere pittance, they said, when 65,000 wage earners are concerned. Representatives of the railroads placed the increase granted at a much higher figure. They professed to believe the pay rolls will be swelled at least \$5,000,000 annually as a result of the concessions granted.

Firemen's Raise Highest.

Firemen received the biggest actual wage increase. Particularly did the firemen in the switching service fare generally at the hands of the arbitrators. They were regarded as the poorest paid class and for that reason were given favorable consideration. The engineers engaged in switching service also received what was regarded as a fair increase in rates.

Outside of these classes the increase granted was negligible, according to the labor chiefs. Numerous changes in the working rules also were included in the awards. These also failed to meet with any degree of enthusiasm on the part of the men. Officials of the brotherhoods said existing rules on many of the western roads were better than those granted by the board.

The award came after five months of hearings and deliberations. The decision was signed by only four of the six members of the board. It was accompanied by strong expressions of disapproval from Judge Peter C. Prichard, chairman, and the representatives of the brotherhoods and the railroads.

Shea and Burgess Disseminate.

Arbitrators Timothy Shea and Fred Burgess, who presented the employes' demands, refused to sign the award, and immediately filed a dissenting opinion charging that an unequalled opportunity to bring about industrial peace had been lost by the board in its failure equitably to settle the questions involved.

W. L. Park and E. Byram, the railroads' representatives on the board, also attacked the decision, denying that their signatures implied approval of the findings, either in principle or in detail.

The awards changing rates of pay, time initial delays, and overtime, passenger rates, and rules, will remain in effect for one year from the date of the decision.

President Wilson, who was appealed to by Shea and William E. Carter, president of the brotherhood of firemen, to call for the resignation of Charles Nagel because of his alleged friendliness toward corporations and high railroad magnates, refused to yield to the demands, notifying the labor representatives that he did not believe their ground well taken. The entire correspondence passing between the brotherhoods and Washington was given out last night after the award. The sub-

Clash of Police Sends Funkhouser Man to Hospital

Repetition of Birns Slaying Narrowly Averted When Guns Are Drawn.

FACTS HUSHED UP

Chicago had a narrow escape Thursday night from a repetition of the Twenty-second street shooting last summer. The stage setting was the same. Two detective sergeants from the Cottage Grove avenue station, three investigators from Second Deputy Funkhouser's office, and a woman met in an alley near Thirty-first and State streets. Revolvers flashed. One of the investigators was taken to a hospital.

Here is the story as it came to THE TRIBUNE office. A slip of paper with a few lines scrawled in pencil, was mailed to the city editor. This is what it said:

April 29, 1915. investigated a slugger that took place at E. 31 Street first alley E. of 31 Street to night at 11:30. A private car took two persons of the hospital. Car owner's name Russell rear of saloon. Five police took a hand. Big mike Ryan was one of them. A lady who was the man gave her name number 5428. A Citizen.

A woman telephoned the injured man was dead. Meanwhile a reporter had gone to the People's hospital.

Not a Word to Be Said.

"A man was wounded last night," the reporter said. "The police brought him here in a motor."

"I know nothing about it," replied Dr. L. C. Gary, the superintendent.

"Did you make a report on it?"

"The policemen showed their stars. They said they didn't want a word known."

The doctor added that the man left at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The second deputy was called on the telephone last night.

"Yes, I know all about it," he said. "I will send a report to the chief tomorrow. Schumacher was the man. He is a new policeman assigned to my office. With Riedeau he was trying to get the goods on an assignation house. A policeman slugged him by mistake."

Then Lieut. Gurney at the Cottage Grove avenue station took a hand. The lieutenant and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE pieced together the threads.

Here's How Story Runs.

Detective Sergeants Joseph Pfeiroth and Mike Ryan of the Cottage Grove station had been instructed by the lieutenant to meet two of Funkhouser's men at Thirty-first and State streets at 9:30 Thursday night.

"A north side saloonkeeper is trying to job some policeman," said the second deputy's men. "We're setting a trap for him. Two of our men picked up a couple of girls at his place and they're bringing them to the south side. They'll be at Herman B. Knob's saloon at 12 East Thirty-first street."

The four men went to the saloon. Izzy and Ryan went to the front door. Pfeiroth and Riedeau took the back entrance. A man and a woman shot out into the alley.

All Ready to Shoot.

"Here they are," yelled Riedeau. "You take the woman and I'll take the man."

Riedeau appeared to be having difficulty.

"You're resisting an officer," shouted Pfeiroth to Riedeau's antagonist.

"To — with you," retorted the man.

Then Pfeiroth hit him squarely in the eye, laying him flat.

Then Ryan ran up, and another investigator named West appeared. Both had drawn revolvers.

"For God's sake don't shoot," cried Riedeau. "He's an officer."

J. RAGLAN PATCHMORE ON THE WAR.
Noted Apostle of Inertia Talks on Affairs of Moment.

Takes Dime Philosophically—Business Outlook.

(Copyright: 1915. By John T. McCutcheon.)

The genial spring sunshine brought many things out in the park—birds, flowers, birds, crowds of people, including Mr. J. Raglan Patchmore and last, but not least, many hundreds of little angle worms that wriggled happily up into the sooth ing warmth of the open air.

PROTECTIVE COLORING.
It was Mr. Patchmore's first day out after months of intensive sedentary life, and his face radiated, among other things, a look of peaceful enjoyment and happiness.

The lure of the broad, grassy spaces of Grant park had been too strong to resist and, by rallying all his energies into one supreme effort, he had walked all the way across from State street to the park, a distance of over two blocks, in a fraction under two hours of actual marching.

When found by a reporter he was established in a congenial cloud of Illinois Central smoke, where, thanks to his protective coloring, he was safe from the eyes of the park police.

PATCHMORE'S HOMEWORK AROUND.
TRYING TO CHEER HIM UP.

The reporter, desiring to cheer Mr. Patchmore up, suggested that employment would soon be given to every man out of work. The suggestion had the opposite effect, however, for a great cloud of melancholy descended upon the Apostle of Physical Inertia. It being a delicate subject, the reporter quickly changed it to a less harrowing topic.

"What do you think of the war?"

"You may quote me as saying that it is very bad. It is terrible to think of all those men standing in water all day long, and of ships being blown up so that people are thrown into the sea and get all covered with water! O, it's too awful to contemplate!"

"And now I hear that new horrors are to follow. Europe is going on the water wagon!"

Mr. Patchmore's eyes became glassy as he contemplated the dreadful tragedy of war, and it was not until the reporter had administered a dime that he recovered his good humor.

"What do you think of the business outlook, Mr. Patchmore?"

"It is much better now than it was five minutes ago," he responded gayly. "I was very pessimistic about the outlook a little while ago, but now the business horizon has cleared and prosperity has come at last. When I have invested this dime the business horizon will look positively radiant."

A wistful look came in Mr. Patchmore's eyes as he looked across the park toward the place where he contemplated investing his money. He became obsessed with the thought of his investment, and the interviewer had great difficulty in holding his attention.

"When do you think the war will end, Mr. Patchmore?" queried the reporter.

"I certainly hope so," answered the King of Absolute Repose, his thoughts obviously elsewhere.

The reporter made another attempt.

"We're looking for some big moves very soon," he said. "Lord Kitchener says the war will begin the first of May, and we may be sure there will be some gigantic moves on the great chessboard of war very soon."

Moving Day for Patchmore.
Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 377.25
December, 1914 355.21
January, 1915 347.15
February, 1915 3044.17
March, 1915 3901.48
April, 1915 4307.82

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 408.22
December, 1914 545.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

Other morning Tribune's excess of
November, 1914 413.22
December, 1914 547.74
January, 1915 594.63
February, 1915 78.02

IRISH STAND BY ALLIES IN STRIFE RENDING EUROPE

Delegation Before Poincaré and
Cardinal Amette Voices
Sympathy for France.

PARIS, April 30.—Ireland's sympathy with France in the present war was voiced here today by a delegation of leading Irishmen headed by T. P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The delegation, consisting of leading members of the Irish party in the British parliament, was received by President Poincaré and Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris. To both addresses outlining the Irish position were presented.

Premier Viviani, Henry Franklin Boulin, and Denys Cochin, members of the chamber of deputies, presented the delegation to the president at the Elysée palace.

Ireland Grateful to France.

"Ireland has always considered France the greatest Celtic nation," Joseph Devlin told President Poincaré. "France always has granted asylum to exiled Irish chieftains. Ireland truly is grateful. Now that the ancient quarrel with England has been settled, Ireland is fighting with England, fighting as always, for liberty and the rights of small nations and for universal justice."

"Ireland today stands by France in its great struggle against invasion by a military nation. All Ireland joins today in the cry, 'Vive la France!'

President Poincaré was deeply touched by the address and expressed himself as greatly pleased over the assurance that Ireland sympathizes with his beloved country.

Ties of Friendship Tightened.

The address made to Cardinal Amette was by far the strongest utterance yet made by a Catholic organization on the present war. In part it read:

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians, in common accord, resolved to offer through Cardinal Amette an expression of its profound sympathy for France in this hour of dark trial."

"The ties between Ireland and France have existed for ages. Through the darkest hours of our persecution and suffering we have always kept dreaming that help would come from France."

"After centuries of conflict France and England today are united in an alliance for liberty and justice. Parliament's concession of autonomy of the government to us similarly has reconciled the mass of the Irish to Great Britain."

"The entente cordiale between France and England also exists between France and Ireland."

"The cause of the allies is our cause."

TURKS AND KURDS RUN WILD;
MORE CHRISTIANS SLAIN.

Recent Massacres in the Whole Region of Lake Van Are Renewed—Armenians Defend Selvæ.

SHILOH, Transcaucasia, April 29, via Petrograd, April 30.—A renewal of the recent massacres of Christians in Armenia is now in progress in the whole district of Lake Van.

Conflicts between the Armenians and the Kurds are daily becoming more obscure. An exceptionally fierce engagement is occurring today at Shatash.

Fighting between the Kurds and Armenians has been going on for several weeks. In the center of the Lake Van district is the town of Van, an important seat of American missions. A station has been maintained there since 1872 by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions and it includes a college for boys, a girls' high and boarding school, and a hospital.

RUSSIAN AMMUNITION FACTORY HAS EXPLOSION; MANY DEAD.

Several Workshops Destroyed and People Injured by Flying Debris—Stores of Shells Safe.

FEodosia, April 29.—A number of persons were killed, many others were injured, and much material damage was done as the result of an explosion in an ammunition factory in the suburb of Okita tonight.

Several workshops were destroyed and many of the inhabitants of the neighborhood were hurt by flying debris.

The number of dead has not yet been ascertained. It is ascertained that the stores of loaded shells were not affected and that work will be resumed in a few days.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.
MEDITERRANEAN
PATRIS
ADEMANT
SANTA CLARA
EPSOM
TETE
DANTE ALESSIERRI
SALONIKA
DUCA D'AGSTA
LEWIS LUCKENBACH
CANTON
ORIENT
CHICAGO MARU
ALASKAN
Cristobal

Double Your Money
Buy Our Rogers Park Lots
Price \$349—Terms \$5 per Month
Subdivision Office N. E. Corner
Estes Ave. & Clark St. on Sunday.

SALINGER & HUBBARD
REAL ESTATE SUBDIVIDERS
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Phone—Randolph 5334

Wait—and Save \$9
FOR THE GREAT $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE
LOT SALE
Only $\frac{1}{2}$ acre ride from the loop and
will be an ideal home and garden spot.

Prices and Terms Will Suit You
Full Particulars Soon
SAVE \$9

Landing Beaches of Allied Expedition in Dardanelles on March to Constantinople.



STOCK PRICES SOAR ON NEWS OF 'WAR ORDERS'

Westinghouse Rises 10 Points;
Will Earn \$15,000,000 on
Rifles for Russian Army.

New York, April 30.—[Special.]—The "war order" fever again took possession of the stock market today on the basis of the signing of a contract by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company for \$27,500,000 worth of rifles ordered by the British government for Russia.

The furor for war stocks, though it carried Westinghouse up ten points and other machine manufacturing companies' stocks to new high records, was, in the opinion of stock market observers, not of the frantic intensity of the previous wave of similar speculation that laid hold of the Bethlehem Steel rise incident.

Market Becomes Apathetic.

The war stock trading of today left the general market heavy and apathetic.

We received Thursday a large order for foreign government, the details of which were not disclosed, and said Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, "I can say nothing further at this time."

Details of the order, however, were learned from unquestioned authorities in the company. The order for \$1,000,000 rifles is to be delivered at \$27.50 each. The ordinary price for rifles is \$25. The profit for the Westinghouse company is therefore estimated at close to \$15,000,000.

This, however, it is explained by authorities in the company, does not truly represent the net profit the company will make, for the reason that large expense for new plant and construction had to be incurred.

British Order Sharpens.

The American Locomotive company has signed the order for shrapnel and explosives to the amount of about \$65,000,000 for the British government. This company will manufacture half of the order. The balance will be divided equally between the New York Air Brake company and the Westinghouse Air Brake company.

William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety company, which is doing a large business in bonding contracts for war orders, said today that the amount of money spent in this country for war munitions probably would reach \$1,500,000,000. This estimate he based on the amount of business this company has done and an estimate of the business done by other companies on a proportionate scale.

Since the war began, Mr. Joyce said, the applications to his company for bonds on contracts for war munitions had aggregated in excess of \$300,000,000.

CHARGES SECRET COMPACT
BETWEEN U.S. AND ALLIES.

"The Fatherland," a New Periodical, Bases Statements on Book of Washington University Professor.

New York, April 30.—[Special.]—The "Fatherland" for May 5 charges that there exists a secret alliance between the United States and the allies of the present war.

Frederick E. Schrader, author of the article in question, bases his conclusions largely upon the statements made in "Pan-Germanism," a book published in 1913 by Roland G. Usher, professor of history at Washington university. Prof. Usher and Mr. Schrader are in accord in the belief that there is such an agreement.

"As ex-president," says Schrader, "Roosvelt must have known of the coalition against Germany, and he must have informed Prof. Eliot and Ambassador Bacon into his confidence. Prof. Usher was formerly assistant professor of history at Harvard and there we have the connection, one with the other."

British Capture German Steamer.

LONDON, April 30.—The British admiral made the following statement today: "The German steamer Macedonia, which escaped from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, a few weeks ago, has been captured by one of our cruisers."

Turkish War Statement.

CONSTITUTION, via London, April 20.—The following Turkish official statement regarding the operations at the Dardanelles was given out here tonight:

"On April 28 the fire of our batteries damaged the French armored cruiser

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

"The operation of the leading arms in the face of modern weapons, undersea as well as on land, and in spite of wire entanglements, and of the land mines and deep pits with spikes at their bottoms thus has been accomplished.

POWELL VISITS FRENCH FRONT; SHAVES DEATH

Shell Narrowly Misses Him;
Meets President; Tells Bat-
tfield Scenes.

By E. ALEXANDER POWELL.
[Portrait: 1915. By New York World.]
HEADQUARTERS IN FIELD WITH
FRENCH ARMY. April 20.—[Delayed in
transmission.]—Before coming to France
I was told that the French were very
glory with their war. I was told that the
only fighting I would be permitted to see
would be on the most peaceful streets.
But I found that I had been misinformed.
They have been as generous with their
war as a Kentucky colonel with mint
jelly.

Within forty-eight hours after my ar-
rival at Gare du Nord it had been pre-
sented to the president of France on the
field of battle, had seen a French division
review, and within sound of the German
guns, had been taken into a captured
city, and a French priest had shown me
the ruined beauties of his cathedral, while
German shells were bursting in adjacent
streets.

A battery of the famous seventy-fives
was turned loose on the German trenches
for my special benefit, and during the
storm of German shrapnel, which this in-
teresting adventure provoked, the Chi-
cago TRIBUNE came within thirty yards
of losing the services of its war corre-
spondent.

How He Got to the Front.

I do not wish to give the impression,
however, that these facilities for fighting
with sudden death have been put
privately at my disposal. To obtain
this opportunity to see the French fight-
ing machines in action required the united
intervention of a cabinet minister, a British
peer, two ambassadors, and many new-
spapers.

I wonder if you who read this over your
coffee cups realize that though the Ger-
man trenches can be reached by motor
car in ninety minutes from Rue de la
Paix, it is as impossible for an unau-
thorized person to get within sound,
much less within sight of them, as it
would be for a tourist to stroll into Buck-
ingham Palace and have a chat with King
George.

I was escorted by a staff captain in
beautiful skyblue uniform, and other offi-
cers were waiting to explain things in the
various divisions through which we
passed. We traveled by automobile with a
pilot car and we went so fast that it
needed two people to tell about it—one to
say "Here they come" and another
"There they go."

Tells Scene on Trip.

Leaving Paris, which is as beautiful in
the spring as it is in the fall, we bore
down the historic highway which
bears the name of Route de l'Empereur.

The whole countryside from the Alpes
straightaway to the walls of Paris, is
one vast network of trenches and barbed
wire entanglements, and even in the im-
probable event of a German invasion, breaking
through the present line he would be no
better off than before.

I am not a man of a reverend age when
it comes to trenches, and if there are any
more ingeniously designed than these
which the French have built I would like
to see them. The fields between trenches
were being plowed by women driving
sleek white oxen. But furrows were
scarcely ever straight, for every few
yards they would turn aside to avoid a
turt covered mound surmounted by a rude
cross. For nearly fifty miles this por-
tion of France is a vast cemetery.

Many Wrecked Buildings Seen.

We passed through villages whose main
streets are lined with the blackened and
broken shells of buildings.

Nothing better illustrated the implicit
confidence which the French people have
in their army and in its ultimate success
than the fact that in all of these towns
through which we passed, the people are
hard at work rebuilding their shattered
homes though the strokes of their han-
mers are echoed by the boom of German
guns.

As we drew nearer to the firing line the
traditional scarlet trousers and kepis, still
worn by the second line men, gave way
to the new service uniforms of a peculiar
blue-green. There were soldiers everywhere.
But the most remarkable sight with
which we passed was alive with them.
The highways were choked with troops
of all arms.

Praises French Army.

From what I have seen of the French
I am convinced that it has been
hammered and tempered into a more
powerful weapon than was the German
last September.

When only a short distance in the rear
of the firing line, at a place which for
several reasons shall be nameless, we left
the cars and proceeded on foot down a
winding country road, which suddenly
doubled in a great saucer shaped val-
ley.

From beyond the nearby ridge came
theullen mutter of artillery, and every
now and then there appeared against the
turbulent sky what looked like a patch of
cotton wool, but what was really bursting
shrapnel.

The far end of the valley was filled with

Dog Hero of Fire and His Keeper.



GERMAN FORCES MAKE NEW DRIVE FAR INTO RUSSIA

Teuton Vanguard Moving in
Baltic Provinces; Carpathian
Fight Continues.

LONDON, April 30.—A German of-
fensive movement once more is under-
way along the East Prussian border from
Tilsit. The German advance this time
is directed mainly at the Russian Baltic
provinces, which are rich in crops and
other food supplies.

The German official statement issued in
Berlin today says the vanguard of the
German forces, advancing into northwest-
ern Prussia, reached yesterday the rail-
road running from Duenaberg to Libau,
the Russian frontier, not offering serious
resistance.

Duenaberg is about 225 miles east of
Libau. It is an important manufacturing
city, and it is described as a great deposit
for the Russian artillery. The railroad
line between these points runs east and
west through the province of Kovno, and
it is about 130 miles north of the boundary
line between Kovno and East Prussia.

Napoleon had a simple system for in-
suring order. Whenever any young fol-
lowers were arrested for making a racket
in the streets, the cafe, or the theater,
they were enrolled immediately in the
army.

Of course, many of these Apaches are
excused on physical defects, but the con-
sists of a division could be particularly
lethal with these infirmities, and doubt-
less the discipline of the front would in-
crease them with such healthy ideas that
those who were not fit would not make
as much disturbance as usual.

There is still the continued discussion of
"embuscades" or shirkers. There prob-
ably will be until the end of the war.
As long as men are dying, as long as
women are losing their husbands and
children who are often men of safe in-
port, there is bound to be bitter com-
plaints sometimes unavoidable.

The German objective is not yet ap-
parent. The movement may be directed
against Libau, or against the railroad
line running from Petrogard to Warsaw
via Duenaberg. Warsaw is the Ger-
man name for Warsaw. The Ger-
mans have made repeated and un-
successful attempts against this railroad.
Their military writers have declared that
its capture would prevent the Russians
from holding Warsaw.

A dispatch from Petrograd says that
from Polangen, a town in the Baltic prov-
ince of Courland, it was reported today
that an increased number of German
cruisers were preparing to assist the tem-
pered advance of the land forces.

Bischoff Reports Teutons Repulsed.

PETROGRAD, April 30.—The Russian
official statement issued tonight says that
the German advance guards are being
repulsed at the village of Ossowetz, near
the mouth of the Niemen river, and that the
German attacks near Ossowetz, be-
tween the Pissa and Svisz rivers north of
Valki, and on the right bank of the
Oumelov were repulsed, the enemy being
unable to fall back on his old positions.

In Western Galicia, in the region of
Gorlice, the Russians repulsed a new
German offensive made up of several
thousand men on April 29, near the Carpathians near
Pojecie, on the evening of April 28 the
Austrians attacked unsuccessfully. Dur-
ing the same night the Austrians also at-
tacked north of Uzcek pass in the
Kopcov forest. The Russians allowed the
enemy to approach the wire entan-
glements and then scattered them with
heavy artillery fire. In the direction of
Stry, in the region of Golovetsko, the
Russians stormed some of the Austrian
trucks.

Austrian Official Statement.

VIENNA, April 30.—The following offi-
cial war statement was given out here
tonight:

"The general situation is unchanged.
During the day artillery engagements
and minor skirmishes only were reported.
Several Russian night attacks in the
Ozava and Opol valleys, in the Carpa-
tians, were repulsed with severe Rus-
sian losses."

SON OF FORMER SULTAN DIES.

Prince Sabah Eddine, One of Lead-
ers of Young Turk Party, Suc-
cumbs in Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—The death at
Constantinople of Prince Sabah Eddine
is announced in a telegram received
today from the Turkish embassy. The
prince was a son of the late Sultan Murad
V. and was one of the leaders of the
Young Turk party.

Correspondent Meets President.

At the picturesque ceremony was com-
pleted an aid de camp commission
toward a group of staff officers with
whom I was standing. "The president
desires to meet Monsieur Powell," he
called.

A moment later I found myself grasp-
ing a firm hand and looking into a pair
of eyes which were bright and penetrating
but were also full of tenderness.

"The president is about to pass before
you, Monsieur Powell," he said. "Are
not our first line? They are all ter-
ritorial, that is, men above 35 years of age.
But they are fresh from the trenches.
They have seen much fighting. They
are all veterans. You will find no finer
soldiers anywhere."

GERMAN QUEEN IN MOURNING.

Pays Flying Visit to Several Officer
Friends Lying Wounded in
Strasburg—Has Sad Look.

GENEVA, April 30.—The German em-
press, dressed in mourning and looking
pale and sad, paid a flying visit to Stras-
burg, the capital of Lower Alsace, on
Tuesday and visited three hospitals
where several officer friends were lying
wounded. Her majesty left Strasburg
on the same night for Berlin.

The far end of the valley was filled with

Paris Apaches Avoid the Front, but Continue to Commit Crimes

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

[STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1915. By Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, April 30.—As long as the war
was only one sheet and it was
with difficulty that one compressed the
news of the day into those two pages,
one could well understand the war.

Now that the war has become

more than a month, nothing about street
rows or quarrels, for the simple reason
that there was no space to print the
police court news.

But now that the papers have come

back to their former size and that

the news is more important than ever

now, one can see that the war

is still going on.

One American who had just come from

the bank jumped into an auto and went

out to see the battle field of the Marne.

He forgot to change his large bills, and

when he wished to purchase a battlefield

souvenir from a peasant who had re-
turned to his nearly destroyed home, he

had nothing but a thousand franc note.

"O, I can change it for you, monsieur,"

said the man, and withdrew a

handful of bills and quite a gold

ring.

But now that the papers have come

back to their former size and that

the news is more important than ever

now, one can see that the war

is still going on.

One American who had just come from

the bank jumped into an auto and went

out to see the battle field of the Marne.

He forgot to change his large bills, and

when he wished to purchase a battlefield

souvenir from a peasant who had re-
turned to his nearly destroyed home, he

had nothing but a thousand franc note.

"O, I can change it for you, monsieur,"

said the man, and withdrew a

handful of bills and quite a gold

ring.

But now that the papers have come

back to their former size and that

the news is more important than ever

now, one can see that the war

is still going on.

One American who had just come from

the bank jumped into an auto and went

out to see the battle field of the Marne.

He forgot to change his large bills, and

when he wished to purchase a battlefield

souvenir from a peasant who had re-
turned to his nearly destroyed home, he

had nothing but a thousand franc note.

"O, I can change it for you, monsieur,"

said the man, and withdrew a

handful of bills and quite a gold

ring.

But now that the papers have come

back to their former size and that

the news is more important than ever

now, one can see that the war

is still going on.

One American who had just come from

the bank jumped into an auto and went

out to see the battle field of the Marne.

He forgot to change his large bills, and

when he wished to purchase a battlefield

souvenir from a peasant who had re-
turned to his nearly destroyed home, he

had nothing but a thousand franc note.

"O, I can change it for you, monsieur,"

said the man, and withdrew a

handful of bills and quite a gold

ring.

But now that the papers have come

back to their former size and that

EVIDENCE LINKS RIVAL "BOSSES" IN EMPIRE STATE

Witness for Roosevelt Stirs
Spectator to Joy; Applauds
Self from Court.

BY EDWIN C. HILL.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 30.—[Special.] Young Charles H. Duell, confidential letter bearer between Charles S. Whitman and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and a most vociferous Progressive, was ordered out of the courtroom by Justice Andrews this afternoon during the trial of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit.

Young Mr. Duell, eyes alight and face aglow, had been following "as the hart panteth for the water brook" ex-Senator Davenport's lively characterization of Mr. Barnes' gleeful attitude at the sentence on the night of June 30, 1910, the night the Meade-Peabody direct primary bill was being put through the Senate by the Republican and Democratic machines.

"He was a political Nero," said Mr. Davenport, whose tones were like the pen of a ready writer. "He nodded outside of the chamber while Rome burned."

Claps Hands, Flees Room
A handclap, distinct as the report of a pistol, seemed, indeed, much louder than a pistol shot in the circumstances. Started the Justice and caused him to swing to his left, the direction from which the sound came.

Mr. Duell, seated under the lee of the witness, had been out of the sight but not of the hearing of the Justice, whose face reddened with indignation and whose humorous and pleasant blue eyes suddenly hardened and took fire.

"The person who applauded, who made that disturbance, will leave the courtroom instantly," Justice Andrews said. "I will not tolerate such a breach of decorum."

Mr. Duell, suddenly perspired that it was absurd to form to applaud witness at a session of the Supreme court, that, in fact, it simply isn't being done this year, arose with a face all peony red, blushed the wall, and fittered from sight.

"You see," Mr. Duell said, "I was so absorbed by Senator Davenport's enthusiastic testimony that I was thinking of each of his points, the words of the father of the fathers and gently tapping the tips of the fingers of that Davenport, compared Barnes smiling over the senate with Nero adding while Rome burned, my hands skidded and came together."

More Fun and Fury.
Some persons imagined perhaps that most of the fun and fury had been taken out of the case by the departure of Col. Roosevelt from the stand.

Today's session showed how incorrect that notion was. The appearance of ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport as a witness was brief but intense. Mr. Davenport, a professor in Hamilton college, has imagination with an unusual dash, and this is the sport of words. Coming as a most important corroborator for the colored, he made his testimony against Mr. Barnes count, and count heavily. Exposed to the lightning-like flashes of Mr. Ivins' satire, Mr. Davenport acquitted himself most capably and got none the worse of the encounter.

Explaining how Mr. Barnes, as the head of the Republican, and Senator Grady, as the head of the Democratic organization, had been passed through the Phillips-McDowell primaries legislation against the real wishes of most of the Republicans. Mr. Davenport told the jury that while he debated hotly with Senator Grady he saw Mr. Barnes standing in the doorway of the senate. So he shouted to Grady, shouted loud and clear:

"You are the mouthpiece of a political Nero who fiddles just outside this chamber while Rome burns."

Ivins Begins on Davenport.
Barnes heard it as Davenport meant for him to hear it. And for that reason Mr. Davenport was permitted to testify about the incident.

Mr. Barnes, musing his lips slightly, as a cat does when it has received signs upon a canary, stepped toward Mr. Davenport and inquired with suspicious gentleness:

"Was Nero and the burning of Rome a figure of speech, Mr. Davenport?"

"Not entirely, Mr. Ivins."

"Was Mr. Barnes fiddling?"

"No, Mr. Barnes was not fiddling, I believe. But he was ruthless, like Nero."

"Quite so, quite so. But was he fiddling, like Nero?"

"No, but the term is involved with ruthless. Nero was both a fiddler and ruthless. Barnes was ruthless as Nero was."

Links Barnes and Murphy.
Mr. Davenport's testimony, all showing Mr. Barnes' domination of the senate by means of a combination with Tammany Democrats, was not the only effective point scored by Col. Roosevelt today.

In his effort to justify his charge that Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy were linked between crooked political and crooked business, it was, in fact, the Colonel's day, and extremely so, because he was arraying the strongest points of his case, putting his best foot forward.

Mr. Barnes' turn will come some time next week, and something of his attitude may be gathered by a remark he made today: "The truth is going to come out, make no mistake about that."

In addition to Senator Davenport Col. Roosevelt's counsel called to the stand Harvey D. Hinman and Josiah T. Newcomer, the purpose of gaining corroboration of the own testimony about Barnes' notions of the people to rule and Barnes' grip on legislative machinery. These gentlemen gave their testimony forcefully and positively and were not to be confused or contradicted by Mr. Ivins' subtleties or insinuations.

The trial will be resumed on Monday.

Whitman Stands by Letter.
Albany, N. Y., April 30.—Gov. Whitman today declared that the letter written by him and introduced at the Roosevelt-Barnes libel trial was given out by him last July.

"The letter expressed my sentiments then," he said, "and I would write the same now."

While the governor declined to discuss the possibility of his going to discuss it was declared by an authoritative source that he had received neither a subpoena nor a telegram from Mr. Ivins or any one else asking him to testify.

By law the governor does not have to respect such a request.

Arbitration Board's Awards in Western Rail Wage Dispute.

What the locomotive engineers, firemen, and hostlers will get under the increase granted by the arbitration board:

ENGINEERS.		INCREASE IN RATES.	
Class of service.	No. engine No. engines in service.	Affected.	Per day.
Passenger service.	7,260	836	\$120.25
Freight service.	13,217	2,656	201.25
Switching service.	4,945	2,345	161.05
Totals.	35,322	5,767	\$511,111.60

FIREMEN.		INCREASE IN RATES.	
Class of service.	No. engine No. engines in service.	Affected.	Per day.
Passenger service.	7,262	711	\$4.05
Freight service.	11,461	1,680	20.25
Switching service.	4,927	4,901	1,225.15
Totals.	33,681	7,605	\$120,555

HOSTLERS.		INCREASE IN RATES.	
Class of service.	No. engine No. engines in service.	Affected.	Per day.
Passenger service.	7,260	836	\$120.25
Freight service.	13,217	2,656	201.25
Switching service.	4,945	2,345	161.05
Totals.	35,322	5,767	\$511,111.60

Number of men demanding increase.

Rounds involved.

Total annual increase (estimated).

Annual increase demanded by men.

Only 5,767 of 35,322 locomotives are affected by the increase granted the engineers and only 7,605 of 33,681 locomotives are affected by the rates given to the firemen. There are about 34,000 locomotives in service on western railroads.

WAGE BOOST TO RAIL MEN

(Continued from first page.)

stance of the charges was presented in yesterday's *Times*.

The statement filed by Chairman Pritchard stated that the freight rates and yards rates were too low, but explained that he signed the award to give the men the benefits of the other provisions.

Considers Award Is Defeat.

President Stone of the engineers said of the award:

"The engineers have gained practically nothing. There are approximately 34,000 engines in the western territory.

On not more than 8,000 of these have the engineers gained an increase in wages, and that increase is so slight that it probably amounts to nothing. We had better rules before than the rules granted by this award."

Details of the Award.

The details in the award on the demands made by the brotherhoods follow:

Engineers—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis. Overtime begins three hours and ten minutes sooner for both.

Freight service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Switching service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Higher Rate on Belt Lines.

Belt line and transfer—Estimated to higher rate of pay than ordinary switching and through freight rates made to apply on minute basis to work on work, wreck, pusher, helper, mine runs, circus and milk trains.

Electric service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Switching service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Engineers—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Switching service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Higher Rate on Belt Lines.

Belt line and transfer—Estimated to higher rate of pay than ordinary switching and through freight rates made to apply on minute basis to work on work, wreck, pusher, helper, mine runs, circus and milk trains.

Electric service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Switching service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Higher Rate on Belt Lines.

Belt line and transfer—Estimated to higher rate of pay than ordinary switching and through freight rates made to apply on minute basis to work on work, wreck, pusher, helper, mine runs, circus and milk trains.

Electric service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Switching service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Higher Rate on Belt Lines.

Belt line and transfer—Estimated to higher rate of pay than ordinary switching and through freight rates made to apply on minute basis to work on work, wreck, pusher, helper, mine runs, circus and milk trains.

Electric service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Switching service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Higher Rate on Belt Lines.

Belt line and transfer—Estimated to higher rate of pay than ordinary switching and through freight rates made to apply on minute basis to work on work, wreck, pusher, helper, mine runs, circus and milk trains.

Electric service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Switching service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Higher Rate on Belt Lines.

Belt line and transfer—Estimated to higher rate of pay than ordinary switching and through freight rates made to apply on minute basis to work on work, wreck, pusher, helper, mine runs, circus and milk trains.

Electric service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Switching service—Minimum rate per day, \$1.40, instead of \$1.30 for engineers and \$1.25 for firemen; 300 miles or less, 6 hours and 40 minutes; overtime, 44 cents per hour for engineers to 75 cents, and firemen to 45 cents, to be computed upon minute basis.

Higher Rate on Belt Lines.

Belt line and transfer—Estimated to higher rate of pay than ordinary switching and through freight rates made to apply on minute basis to work on work, wreck, pusher, helper, mine runs, circus and

FARSONS FACE MORE CHARGES IN CIVIL SUIT

George K. Wentworth, Veteran
Lumberman, Says He Was
Cajoled Into Venture.

New charges have been registered by Attorney Elmer H. Adams against John and William Farson, recently indicted by a federal grand jury in connection with a \$5,000,000 Colorado irrigation scheme. Adams says the Farsons cajoled George K. Wentworth, veteran lumberman, into investing \$200,000 in their stock in the firm on threat of sending him into bankruptcy, then caused bankruptcy proceedings to be filed against him, and caused their work by institutions and against him for \$800,000 as guarantee of the lumber company's bonds.

Answer of Wentworth.

Mr. Adams returned yesterday from Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Wentworth's present home. The suit against Wentworth has been filed by William Farson, George M. Burson, and J. W. Watzek, as committee of the bondholders.

Mr. Wentworth asserts he

cannot be called upon to compensate the bondholders, as only \$100,000 in bonds have yet matured, and the Farsons collected more than this amount as compensation for putting the securities on the market.

Attorney Tells of Case.

"Mr. Wentworth is 76 years old," Attorney Adams said. "He suffered a stroke of apoplexy seven years ago, and he had other strokes since. Farson, Sons & Co. got him into the lumber company by investing by putting him on the back and telling him what a grand old lumberman he was." Later the company went into a receivership. Among the Farsons and their associates the same day they filed a bankruptcy petition against him, unless he bought under 250,000 shares of stock, a quarter of the total issue. He paid \$70,000 for it.

"Then they did have a bankruptcy petition filed, and they also filed this \$800,000 suit.

"But we'll fight the case through. Mr. Wentworth is not yet bankrupt."

CAMPBELL TO HOLD JOB
AS CHICAGO POSTMASTER.

Special Will Not Be Disturbed
Until Term Ends Unless Burleson and Lewis Agree.

Washington, D. C., April 30.—(Special)—D. A. Campbell, postmaster of Chicago, probably will serve out his term, which expires next January, unless Senator Lewis and Postmaster General Burleson are able to agree on the appointment of his successor.

When the senator left here for Chicago a couple of days ago he said that Michael Zimmer would be appointed postmaster within a short time. Postmaster General Burleson said today that he knew of no change in the Chicago postmastership that is contemplated at this time.

Mr. Burleson is averse to the appointment of Zimmer in spite of the recommendation of the former sheriff by Gov. Dunne, former Mayor Harrison and Senator Lewis. The postmaster general has a candidate for the job in the person of Dixon S. Williams. Senator Lewis, Gov. Dunne and Mr. Harlan are opposed to the selection of Williams.

In view of this deadlock, efforts are being made, it is understood, to bring forth a compromise candidate.

FREE CLUB FOR SERVANTS.
Oak Park and River Forest May
Solve Problem by Erecting
Community House.

Oak Park and River Forest may solve the servant girl question in the near future by erecting a community club where the servants may meet and entertain their friends. Such a plan was discussed yesterday in the parish house of the First Congregational church.

TALES DELIGHT LITTLE CRIPPLES

Mrs. Helen B. Paulsen Entertains Invalid Kiddies with Stories.

FORGET THEIR ILLS.

"And this is the boy who killed the big big giant, and his name was Jack, and he lived happily ever after, and so did his mamma, and I think his papa was dead, because he never came to see him on Sunday when his mamma died."

The voice belonged to a round-faced boy of 8, who insisted on telling a story himself when the lady sat down with him. He was one of a group of fifteen children, patients at the Home for Destitute Crippled Children at 1600 Park avenue, to whom Mrs. Helen B. Paulsen had come on foot and her daughter stories.

Stories and Dolls.

Mrs. Paulsen brought a sachet of dolls to the home. She told her stories in the same third floor ward of the home occupied by a group of the older children.

In the beds along the walls lay a few of the children, who were unable to sit up, and whenever the more fortunate ones crowded too closely around Mrs. Paulsen, cried out protest themselves.

"I can make dolls like those there ones you got, lady," one little fellow said, while he danced around despite the cast which made his left leg as rigid as a pole.

"All you need is a bottle for legs and body and some goods to make a head out of. I'm going to make a family with a big fat man for papa, with a bear as his hand, like papa when he goes to the corner."

One of Her Stories.

Mrs. Paulsen told the children the story of the boys and girls who wouldn't listen to the warnings of Daffodil, the good fairy.

They drank some of the witch's potion, and they were saved from heaven alone, known what fate the kind intervention of the good fairy who sent them all back home again.

She told them, too, the story of the little boy who, though he was very poor, was always happy.

But the story was not needed.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE NOT TO CUT SALARIES TO PER CENT.

Sonstby Fights Plan and Eckhart Clash with Other Members of Board in Long Debate.

An attempt to make a 10 per cent cut in the salaries of all employees of the business department of the board of education failed to pass the Jacob M. Loeb committee, who was called by the members of the committee as the "miracle man," was responsible.

Mr. Sonstby asserted the alleged deficit of \$1,250,000 which the board was said to be facing is a paper, or fake, deficit.

John W. Eckhart said the other members of the committee wanted to get the 10 per cent decrease for the purpose of securing a similar cut in the educational department.

You're afraid of the educational department," shouted Mr. Eckhart. "You want to use this as a strong stone to cut the salaries of teachers."

"I don't believe any one here is more of a coward than you are," replied Ralph C. Otis.

"How do you happen to be the only warrior on the board of education," said Mr. Loeb.

You don't know who are cowards and who are not," about Dr. Peter C. Clemens. "It's merely your deduction."

I resent the insinuation," said William Rothmann, who made the motion for the cut.

QUOITS PLAYER KILLS FOE.

Thomas White Splits Tony Centano's Head Open with an Ax.

A horseshoe pitching game ended in a fight Sunday evening at the rear of 4927 Federal street, when Thomas White, of that address, a negro, seized an ax and split open Tony Centano's skull. The Italian, who lived at 4923 Federal street, the father of five children, died yesterday. White is in jail.

EVENING DRESS FOR COUNCILMEN, PLEA OF TAILORS

Eight Men and a Woman Are Accused Under Harrison Act.

ASSOCIATION WRITES TO EACH ALDERMAN URGING FORMALITY IN CLOTHES.

INDICT NINE AS DOPE PEDDLERS

Eight Men and a Woman Are Accused Under Harrison Act.

ARRESTED IN RAIDS.

Eight men and one woman were arrested by the federal grand jury yesterday on charges of supplying "dope funds" with cocaine, morphine, opium, and other habit-forming drugs. The indictments are the first in Chicago under the new Harrison drug act.

All the defendants have been taken into custody on "dope" raids conducted by federal officials during the last two months. Most of them are squirming in the county jail in default of bonds.

ROSTER OF ACCUSED.

Eight men and one woman were indicted by the federal grand jury which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

The First Indictments.

The first indictments are the first returned by the federal grand jury, which was impaneled early in March. District Attorney Charles F. Clyde and Benjamin F. Epstein, his assistant, took up the investigation soon after the jury went into session. Mr. Epstein, who conducted the examination of witnesses, aided in directing a number of "dope" raids during the progress of the inquiry.

A BIT OF DEBATE, AS IT HAPPENS AT THE CORNER CLUB

Who Pays the Most Taxes?
The Man in Europe or Man
in Chicago?

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
Back of the prescription counter there is a little room with a fireplace and four or five easy chairs. In it, Schmidt, who owns the drug store, has several claims to distinction. He is a solid man of property in the first place, owning his own building and several apartment houses. He is also a bachelor, and a good deal of a philosopher, with a great genius for friendship.

So it happens that a little group of men who call themselves the "Round the Corner Club" meet almost every evening in Schmidt's back room to smoke their pipes and swap stories over Schmidt's phar-

acy to locate some ten miles from the city, and there is much about it and the business which is reminiscent of the cross roads store in the country.

Europe Versus Chicago.

The other night almost every member of the club was in his accustomed chair when he had been talking about the war, and some one began to express his sympathy for the overtaxed people of Europe.

"They even tax the man who only wants to pay taxes right here in this hope of free as anybody in the fatherland."

There was a chorus of dissent. Schmidt sat down his pipe and stood up.

Six of a Kind.

"Look at it once, then," he challenged. "On the real estate that I own I pay six taxes—state, county, city, school, sanitary district, and park taxes. That comes to \$5.44 on every hundred they assess me, which is only a third of the value, I admit."

"I got my stock in trade and some other personal property. I can't easily hide or lie about it and I have to pay all those taxes."

"Then, because I run a drug store the city taxes me \$5 a year for that. I sell tobacco and the government collects \$40 a year on that. The young dudes around here keep coming for cigarettes and the city takes \$1.00 a year for that. I sometimes cocaine and opium in my prescriptions. I got to pay \$1 a year registration fee to the national government for that."

"I got to good trade in ice cream on Sundays and all the time I have to deliver prescriptions and packages around the neighborhood. The city taxes me \$5 for my delivery wagon."

The War Tax, Too.

"Last week I got the war tax tune in to have the boys pass the tax stamp on every bottle of dope and box of snuff powder on my shelves."

You boys know I have to keep whisky in my store when the doctor prescribes snuff fumfum for one of his patients. For that I am taxed \$25 by Washington, and when I want to sell bottled goods like the city comes along and takes a different tax for every clerk, down to the apprentice boy."

"And then there is a long distance call over my long distance phone I got to pay."

"When there is a long distance call over my long distance phone I got to

pay."

Sam Jones Said:

"When Sick Pray and Take a Pill"

Drink or Drug Users

are victims of systemic poisoning—a disease condition of the system that must be overcome by scientific medical treatment to restore health and prevent death.

The Neal Treatment acts as an antidote for alcohol or drug poison, eliminates it from the system, and soon restores the body to greater health and physical strength.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

see a doctor.

Neal Treatment

60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities

CHAS A STEVENS & BROS
Women's, Misses' and Children's Outfitters

We Have the Most Attractive and
Best Assorted Stock of Fine

Coats for Women

that we have ever shown. Right now the assortment is at its very best. Coverts, gabardines, serges, checks, mixtures, silk and wool poplins, moires, taffetas, satins, waterfalls, brocades, pongees, golfines, chinchillas and various novelty materials are to be found in coats for every occasion and at almost any price.

One of the interesting numbers which go on sale today is the smart, practical golfine coat illustrated. Made of a fine soft quality and beautifully lined in a flowered taffeta, it is most attractive. The price is very low,

\$20

Elopers Shatter
Mother's Plans.



VOCATION BUREAU PUTS 466 PUPILS INTO GOOD JOBS

In Six Months Help Is Given to
2,024 Children, More
than Half Girls.

MANY ARE KEPT IN SCHOOLS.

There is a small back room in the Jones school at Harrison street and Plymouth court in which is located the bureau of vocational supervision. The board furnishes the room and one clerk. Women's clubs and individuals stand the real expense.

In the last six months that bureau has assisted 2,024 children, more than half of them girls, who had decided it was time for them to quit school and go to work. Thirty per cent of that number were induced to go back and get more schooling.

Jobs Obtained for 466.

Of the others, 466 were placed in permanent positions where there was good chance for advancement: 240 children who asked for advice and help from the school of a vocational found work themselves. It merely wanted advice concerning the choice to pursue in high school or regarding opportunities in different lines of work.

The semi-annual report of the work of the bureau was made yesterday to the joint committee for vocational supervision, of which Prof. George H. Mead of the University of Chicago is chairman, by Mrs. Anna Davis, director of the bureau.

The report shows advice is only a small part of the work of the bureau. Every piece of advice is followed up to see that

I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

"I got the hall over the store here and I have taxed \$50 a year special on that because it is used sometimes for dances.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 6, 1906, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWALM'S STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" is reported under oath to the United States government under section 487½ of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

Daily 326,587

Sunday 584,845

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, or samples, which were missed or lost, or were sent in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for by us on which money so paid has been refunded.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

In the coming Supreme, Superior, and Circuit court elections THE TRIBUNE believes that the sitting judges should be reflected.

They possess the vast advantage of experience over untried opponents. The existing bench isn't perfect, of course, but on the whole it averages high compared with the benches in other communities and with former benches in this community.

We don't profess to know whether the party organizations should name complete tickets on each side or whether the sitting judges should all be renominated without opponents. In any case THE TRIBUNE hopes to see the sitting judges reflected.

As to the six new positions on the Circuit bench provided by the legislature, it would be a serious mistake not to nominate six candidates on each ticket. The candidates for these positions have not been tried. Nothing is known in advance as to what kind of judges they would make. They have no record.

A full ticket should be nominated by each party and the people should retain the right to select between candidates. A slate of untried judges is a different affair from the renomination without opposition of sitting judges.

COMMON SELLING AGENCIES IN RUSSIA.

In line with recent comments in THE TRIBUNE is the Washington dispatch announcing the satisfactory result of a conference between the federal trade commission and a committee of the national chamber of commerce concerning the immediate steps to be taken in Russia with a view to a substantial increase of our trade with her. Common selling agencies are necessary and desirable, but our trust legislation, absurdly enough it may be observed in passing, stands in the way of even such modest and beneficial cooperation, and here is where our manufacturers and exporters think the new trade commission may be able to help them.

The commission so far has manifested a sincere desire to get into proper and friendly relations with the business world, to find out what service it can render to trade without offending either the spirit or the letter of the Sherman act. The question of joint selling agencies in foreign countries has been broached in several quarters and apropos of more than one possible avenue or channel of expansion, but the Russian situation has brought that issue nearer home to many and has given it an emphasis and a practical meaning that few should miss or ignore.

True, the trade commission cannot issue licenses or solve legal riddles in advance, but it can investigate, inquire into European practices, reach intelligent conclusions, and so clarify the question that even technical lawyers and timid prosecutors will not venture to invoke the vague terrors of the Sherman law. Joint selling agencies, joint exhibitions, permanent or traveling, and cooperation in establishing banking and credit facilities in Russia should be encouraged rather than obstructed by government machinery, and, of course, a trust act reasonably interpreted couldn't possibly discern any danger of oppression and monopoly in such cooperation, provided small men had equal opportunity with the big and the right to "come in" on a fair basis.

Alas for the new trade commission and for the business community, the promised inquiry into common selling agencies—in Russia, to begin with, but everywhere as occasion requires—will be a good sign of the times, of the new era of confidence and prosperity that seems to be ahead of us.

COMPLETELY NONPARTISAN ADMINISTRATION.

The other day, at a meeting called at his own suggestion, Mayor Mitchel of New York gave an elaborate and clear account of his stewardship. The newspapers of the great city, without exception, admit that, whatever mistakes the Mitchel administration may have made, in one respect it has redeemed its pledges and contributed a bright chapter to the history of a city that knows what misrule and corruption is and that has suffered much from cynical or weak partisanship.

Mitchel and his associates were fusion candidates and they have kept partisanship out of the management of the city's affairs. There has been no discrimination against men because of their affiliation with this or that party or faction; the principle of scientific and expert administration has been adhered to and exemplified to a striking degree.

Now, Mayor Mitchel may claim more ability and fitness for his appointees than they, or some of them, are acknowledged to possess, but no one doubts that he appointed them for ability, integrity, and fitness. The result has been notable in some departments—especially the police department. It is conceded that New York has a better administration than it had enjoyed for a generation, and that it owes this remarkable improvement to the frank and honest adoption of the principle of "complete nonpartisanship" in municipal government by the fusion or anti-Tammany forces.

Chicago is a more progressive city than New York, yet it still votes for Republican or Democratic municipal tickets. How soon will the legislature give us an act banishing partisan labels from local elections? We have no such extreme, desperate

condition as begets fusion for the sake of ordinary decency, and to insure nonpartisan administration we need legislation doing away with partisan tickets, columns, and labels.

RUM AND THE WOMAN VOTE.

It is said in Springfield that the liquor legislators hope to repeal the woman suffrage act. We do not doubt that they hope to repeal it. It is not improbable that they will try. It is not impossible that they will succeed. It is not likely, but not impossible.

The woman vote threatens the liquor business in this state. It is not so dangerous a threat as might have been expected, considering what sufferings without compensation are imposed on women by the liquor business, but it is a threat, and liquor is politically organized for its own protection.

This organization failed when the legislature, astonishing even itself, conferred limited suffrage upon women, and when liquor rallied and attacked the suffrage act in court there was another failure.

The leaders in the organization may believe that they are better organized now in the legislature than they were when the act was passed and better organized than they are likely to be in subsequent sessions of the general assembly. They may make the effort to get rid of a troublesome law.

The damnable interference of liquor with the political processes of the state have been revealed, but never so baldly as this reveals it. It is proposed to disfranchise citizens to keep saloons in existence.

We hope, we even believe, that if even an attempt be made to do this thing for this purpose powerful agencies in Illinois will devote themselves unremittingly to the task of exposing and fighting liquor and its work with such energy and vigor as will make Billy Sunday seem like a composed man little interested in the subject.

KUNO MEYER AND HARVARD.

Prof. Kuno Meyer's peculiar value in this country in these times arose out of his moderation. He kept his sense of proportion and facts as he viewed them retained their perspective. He was an earnest and loyal defender of his fatherland, but he was not violent. He was doing very able and without rancor or vindictiveness the service of helping neutral opinion to remain just.

Therefore we feel that when an incident is permitted to embitter the most useful German in the United States it is a misfortune. Mr. [the letter to President Lowell of Harvard reveals passion to which heretofore he has been a stranger, and it is probable that we have lost an advocate in the court of German opinion.

President Lowell's letter to Prof. Meyer states the case as Americans would like to have it stated. It is not a part of the duty of a university to interfere with freedom of thought and expression. If a student competing in a prize competition wished to take a war subject for his poem he had a right which ought not to have been abridged. The poem was not, as Prof. Meyer described it, vile, but it was as bitterly anti-German as an emotional student versifier could make it. Dean Briggs and Prof. Perry judged it the best and awarded it the prize. It was published in the Harvard Advocate and republished in a number of newspapers.

It is difficult to see where the university was in error. Briggs and Perry probably would have counted themselves cowards if they had refused to give the prize to the man they thought had won it merely because the sentiments were calculated to offend their German associates in the faculty. Briggs is the gentlest, kindest man alive. But the question was more complicated. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, has been an uncompromising and outspoken opponent of Germany. He has helped to consolidate, as the military men say, a good many positions taken against Germany.

Prof. Meyer probably felt that the atmosphere at Harvard was becoming more hostile every day, and when two members of the faculty gave their approval to a bitter anti-German poem, that his self-respect, his loyalty to his country, and his indignation could not remain silent.

It is an unfortunate but not a trivial incident. Kuno Meyer, who might have moderated German hostility to the United States, will confirm the worst opinions that exist there unless when his indignation cools his sense of proportion returns.

He has been convinced that even in academic life, where, as he says, there ought to be effort to promote amity in international relations and to safeguard the common interests of science, scholarship, and learning, there is deep vindictive hatred of Germany.

Prof. Meyer probably felt that the atmosphere at Harvard was becoming more hostile every day, and when two members of the faculty gave their approval to a bitter anti-German poem, that his self-respect, his loyalty to his country, and his indignation could not remain silent.

It is an unfortunate but not a trivial incident. Kuno Meyer, who might have moderated German hostility to the United States, will confirm the worst opinions that exist there unless when his indignation cools his sense of proportion returns.

He has been convinced that even in academic life, where, as he says, there ought to be effort to promote amity in international relations and to safeguard the common interests of science, scholarship, and learning, there is deep vindictive hatred of Germany.

His word will prevail in Germany because it is the word of a man who had contained himself when other Germans became violent, and Germans will believe and continue to believe that the sale of American made munitions of war to Germany's enemies is an expression of American will and symmetry.

The world is getting a new sort of hyphenation which threatens its sanity. That is "anti." It is a bridge of hate. Any incident which induces an important and rational man to hyphenate himself thus is deplorable.

CENSORSHIP IN THE MOVIES.

It is not surprising that Kansas should adopt a moving picture censorship of the nastiest and strictest character. On the ground that children are the chief patrons of the movies all scenes of drunkenness, drinking, barrooms, or anything connected with the liquor business are prohibited, also scenes of crime or rascality.

These exclusions will be more drastic even than those of the Chicago censorship, which has been perhaps the strictest in the country, seems evident.

Kansas is a rural community of strong puritan traditions and an invincible belief that anything wrong about the universe can be corrected by "passing a law agin it." The essence of New England puritanism and its derivatives is "virtue," enforced by authority, and Kansas is only carrying forward the tradition by piling up sumptuary laws.

This is in keeping with the principles of freedom and individualism, but not with the principles of equality and justice. The movies involve the child protection issue advantage has been taken of its plausible nature to extend censorship over entertainment for adults.

ACCORDING TO an ad of the Hartford Insurance company, a fly wheel explosion in Charlotteville, Va., resulted in a town in darkness for 24 hours. Quoted explosion:

A LINE-O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

Gallery of Notables.

A line or two for Mr. Q.—
(And we'll contribute this'n).
Who, when he opens his mouth to speak,
Does not pride with "I sten!"

WE hope we shall never have to call Randolph 4567 and ask for a pulmometer, because the telephone number is 8 to 5 that the telephone operator would give us the wrong number.

If you can't make the Line don't jump in the lake. Write an appreciation of the Examiner and get your name on its first page.

Old Sunny Cal.
(Received at 8:05 p.m.)

Los Angeles, Apr. 30.—Cold wave Southern California, heavy snows, high gales, wind, hail, schools dismissed.

WHERE are those quiddities and capers now? That used to set the table in a roar!

VACHELINE LINDSEY.

Does the "new freedom" in poetry include the privilege of misquoting Shakespeare and other dead ones?

Speaking of QUOTERS.

"Milwaukee's Trade Club."

We send the power of your presence to make it a "real" up to you. Just because you have captured a "wild secretary" and have him "tied to a desk" don't that that makes a "Club." Bring along a friend, and if he likes the "cheerfulness of it," ask the secretary.

THE DONKEYS were decrepit animals, purchased in the islands for a mere song.—Dispatch from Dardanelia.

Innumerable things have been purchased for a mere song, but we are never told the name of the singer or the song.

Lars Porsena of Clunium
Sat in his ivory car.

—Horatius at the Bridge.

Considerable car, no doubt, but had Porsen been driving a ***** he'd have been tickled pink.

THE Japanese army is a hardy horde, but could they stand the climate of California? The Japs now there have become inured to it.

YOU MIGHT EXCHANGE THEM FOR OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.

Sir: I have three bales of little slips from the Progressive nat'l committee asking me to remit. What shall I do with them?

A. H. M.

THIS, as has been remarked, is a sad world—in no small measure to back up comic strips.

How to Save \$38 and Put Beauty Into Your Life.

[Circular letter from the Review of Reviews.]

Sir: Once in a long while there comes the opportunity to equip one's home, one's life, with the best thing of its sort, the final word.

If a student competing in a prize competition wished to take a war subject for his poem he had a right which ought not to have been abridged. The poem was not, as Prof. Meyer described it, vile, but it was as bitterly anti-German as an emotional student versifier could make it. Dean Briggs and Prof. Perry judged it the best and awarded it the prize. It was published in the Harvard Advocate and republished in a number of newspapers.

It is difficult to see where the university was in error. Briggs and Perry probably would have counted themselves cowards if they had refused to give the prize to the man they thought had won it merely because the sentiments were calculated to offend their German associates in the faculty. Briggs is the gentlest, kindest man alive. But the question was more complicated. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, has been an uncompromising and outspoken opponent of Germany. He has helped to consolidate, as the military men say, a good many positions taken against Germany.

Prof. Meyer probably felt that the atmosphere at Harvard was becoming more hostile every day, and when two members of the faculty gave their approval to a bitter anti-German poem, that his self-respect, his loyalty to his country, and his indignation could not remain silent.

It is an unfortunate but not a trivial incident. Kuno Meyer, who might have moderated German hostility to the United States, will confirm the worst opinions that exist there unless when his indignation cools his sense of proportion returns.

He has been convinced that even in academic life, where, as he says, there ought to be effort to promote amity in international relations and to safeguard the common interests of science, scholarship, and learning, there is deep vindictive hatred of Germany.

His word will prevail in Germany because it is the word of a man who had contained himself when other Germans became violent, and Germans will believe and continue to believe that the sale of American made munitions of war to Germany's enemies is an expression of American will and symmetry.

The world is getting a new sort of hyphenation which threatens its sanity. That is "anti." It is a bridge of hate. Any incident which induces an important and rational man to hyphenate himself thus is deplorable.

CENSORSHIP IN THE MOVIES.

It is not surprising that Kansas should adopt a moving picture censorship of the nastiest and strictest character. On the ground that children are the chief patrons of the movies all scenes of drunkenness, drinking, barrooms, or anything connected with the liquor business are prohibited, also scenes of crime or rascality.

These exclusions will be more drastic even than those of the Chicago censorship, which has been perhaps the strictest in the country, seems evident.

Kansas is a rural community of strong puritan traditions and an invincible belief that anything wrong about the universe can be corrected by "passing a law agin it." The essence of New England puritanism and its derivatives is "virtue," enforced by authority, and Kansas is only carrying forward the tradition by piling up sumptuary laws.

This is in keeping with the principles of freedom and individualism, but not with the principles of equality and justice. The movies involve the child protection issue advantage has been taken of its plausible nature to extend censorship over entertainment for adults.

ACCORDING TO an ad of the Hartford Insurance company, a fly wheel explosion in Charlotteville, Va., resulted in a town in darkness for 24 hours. Quoted explosion:

But Can It Open Itself?

Sir: I am astonished at your backnumbers in leaving the boiling of your morning egg to the hired girl. I take pleasure in referring you to a device used in all our first class restaurants and in private houses. It immerses the egg in boiling water, and when the time limit is reached, it automatically opens the egg.

Thus, on one memorable occasion Sir Edward, who had been invited to a Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society in London, protested against the assumption by the people of the United States of the term "American" and demanded that instead of styling themselves "American," they should call themselves "Usonian."

He argued that their attempt to monopolize the title of Americans was unfair to the Canadians and to the people of the numerous Latin republics of the central and southern portions of this hemisphere.

Sir Edward put forward these contentions in so unpleasingly aggressive a manner and in such ramping tones at the dinner that they gave rise to a perfect storm of hostile criticism, especially on this side of the Atlantic, and it was not until he had been most violently assailed by the press of the United States, and

ANOTHER thing about the motor car: it opens up the south side of Chicago to civilization.

FROM the announcements of the People's church:

A friendly smile and a grip of the hand

Will work wonders if we try

To make them real and of an honest feel

Even 'twixt you and I

THE Gladstone of Chicago's heroic battle for home rule is—you guessed it—William Hale Thompson.

LITTLE RED
D.

and Leader.

N S

GARDNER AVERS
DANIELS ADMITS
NAVY WEAKNESSBay State Man Says Secretary
Has Ignored His Charges U.
S. Defense Is Inadequate.New Policewoman
for Evanston.TRACTION UNION
AND LOOP SUBWAY
BILL UNDER WAYMeasure Will Be Rushed to the
State Legislature for
Quick Action.

Washington, D. C., April 30.—[Special.] In a letter to former President Taft, Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts today declared that Secretary of the Navy Daniels' defense of the navy was in reality a confession on his part of the weakness of the navy.

Secretary Daniels sent to President Gardner of Williams College, in response to a request, a statement regarding the actual condition of the navy. President Garfield asked for the report in order to meet the statements made by Representative Gardner alleging that the navy at present is unprepared for military emergencies.

Some Charges Avoided.

"In the course of his long letter," Mr. Gardner wrote Mr. Taft, "the secretary did not undertake to meet the assertions I have made, although he successfully met a good many assertions which I did not make."

"It is the opinion of those best able to judge that the navy is totally inadequate for our defense. As you know, the general board of the navy is today and always has been composed of the best naval officers in the service."

"Ever since 1903 the general board has declared that we must have forty-eight battleships less than twenty years old in order to make us safe against the navy of Germany or any other nation except Great Britain. The general board does not pretend that forty-eight battleships would be sufficient to protect us against Great Britain's mighty navy."

Short of Needed Warships.

"Instead of forty-eight battleships and 102 destroyers under twenty years old, we have at present, built and building, only thirty-seven battleships and sixty-eight destroyers."

"It is true that this year we have authorized the construction of two more battleships and six more destroyers. It is also true that in 1910, when these new battleships will be ready, the battleship Iowa will have long passed the twenty year mark."

"As to submarines, Rear Admiral Vreeland testified that we need 100 submarines for harbor defense alone. In a recent the F.A. was at the bottom of the sea, and I say we reckon all the submarines which are in the scrap heap and those although five knots slower than its counterpart to be in the scrap heap, and if you reckon all the submarines which are building, you will find that we have just fifty-nine a sorry lot they are, many of them, at least. It is true that congress overruled Secretary Daniels' recommendation this year and followed the recommendation of the general board, so that instead of getting nine new submarines, we shall have eighteen."

COVENT GARDEN HEAD DIES.

Neil Forsyth, Manager of Royal

Opera, Drowns on Fishing

Trip.

LONDON, April 30.—Neil Forsyth, manager of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, was drowned yesterday while fishing with his wife in the River Spey near Grantown, Scotland.

ATTACK ON GREY.

April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune has just appeared an English of the methods and the

Sir Edward Grey, in which

England's

had, behind our

engaged our fleet, our only

to France unconditionally. I

Asquith and two or three

ers of the cabinet were in his

public knew in a vague way

on, but he had expected

to do it, they had left us no

quarrels, and that we were

hastened to Russia's chariot

ance."

Grey's character: "All Grey's

Kelvill's interpolation

of commons Aug. 27) were

of hard living, suppressive and

falsi. Naturally the house

having been utterly hoodwinked, appeared. Presently they

to the gallows."

written after a careful exami-

the evidences by one of the

English church historians, an

documentary criticism. He is

of Cornwallis Conybeare of

versity, a man of distinguished

throughout Europe and Amer-

interested in the truth can

the statement of Dr. Cony-

be an important document

"Thomas' study, by mail-

"Vital Issue," 13 Park

City. The statement ap-

peared in the April 37

MARTIN SCHUTTE.

FOR THE PRESI-

DENT.

April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune gets angry or really thinks

of as critical a time as this

with the people? Be-

tired of the condition of our

government and willing to try

saying "it can't be

so not follow that the party

man elected happened to

the people? Far

Wilson has been and will be

hated. The result of the

the best people, men and

in parties.

you would better look after

Chicago and think less of

wishes the support of the

I believe, gave him the elect-

many of them am

WINTER OF THE PRESI-

DENT.

CAUSED BY WAR.

April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune gets angry or really thinks

of as critical a time as this

with the people? Be-

tired of the condition of our

government and willing to try

saying "it can't be

so not follow that the party

man elected happened to

the people? Far

Wilson has been and will be

hated. The result of the

the best people, men and

in parties.

you would better look after

Chicago and think less of

wishes the support of the

I believe, gave him the elect-

many of them am

WINTER OF THE PRESI-

DENT.

CAUSED BY WAR.

April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune gets angry or really thinks

of as critical a time as this

with the people? Be-

tired of the condition of our

government and willing to try

saying "it can't be

so not follow that the party

man elected happened to

the people? Far

Wilson has been and will be

hated. The result of the

the best people, men and

in parties.

you would better look after

Chicago and think less of

wishes the support of the

I believe, gave him the elect-

many of them am

WINTER OF THE PRESI-

DENT.

CAUSED BY WAR.

April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune gets angry or really thinks

of as critical a time as this

with the people? Be-

tired of the condition of our

government and willing to try

saying "it can't be

so not follow that the party

man elected happened to

the people? Far

Wilson has been and will be

hated. The result of the

the best people, men and

in parties.

you would better look after

Chicago and think less of

wishes the support of the

I believe, gave him the elect-

many of them am

WINTER OF THE PRESI-

DENT.

CAUSED BY WAR.

April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune gets angry or really thinks

of as critical a time as this

with the people? Be-

tired of the condition of our

government and willing to try

saying "it can't be

so not follow that the party

man elected happened to

the people? Far

Wilson has been and will be

hated. The result of the

the best people, men and

in parties.

you would better look after

Chicago and think less of

wishes the support of the

I believe, gave him the elect-

many of them am

WINTER OF THE PRESI-

DENT.

CAUSED BY WAR.

April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune gets angry or really thinks

of as critical a time as this

with the people? Be-

tired of the condition of our

government and willing to try

saying "it can't be

so not follow that the party

man elected happened to

the people? Far

Wilson has been and will be

CARNEGIE BODY GIVES MEDALS TO MANY HEROES

Chicago Boy Gets One; Rescue
of Local Girl Basis of
Another Award.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 30.—At the spring meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund commission here today, fifty-two awards of heroism in many sections of the country were recognized. In two cases, gold medals were awarded to those whose names silver stars; and in thirteen cases, bronze medals.

Two of the heroes lost their lives; and to the dependents of four of these, pensions aggregating \$2,750 a year were granted; to the dependents of five of the others who lost their lives, sums totaling \$3,500, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, money grants in thirteen cases, sums aggregating \$3,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in twenty-nine cases awards aggregating \$30,500 were made to be applied toward the purchase of homes and to other worthy projects.

Awards in Middle West.

Among the awards are a number in the middle west. A list of those persons and all of the heroines follows:

BRONZE MEDALS.

James A. Madison, 16 North Elizabth street, Chicago, Ill., aged 18; saved Henry D. Bryson from drowning at Webster, N. C., April 10, 1912.

George Bell, 200 North Park street, Madison, Wis., aged 18; saved Alice Hudson from drowning in Lake Winnebago, June 22, 1912.

Le Irene Sornberger, Windsor, N. Y., aged 20; saved Alpine M. Austin from drowning in Susquehanna river, July 23, 1913.

Homer J. W. Ward, Cheboygan, Mich., aged 13; saved John P. Davidson from drowning in Cheboygan river, June 25, 1914.

Viola M. Brunelle, Ware, Mass., aged 12; saved George E. Wahlin from drowning at Ware, July 1, 1914.

Walter F. Gandy, Arizona, Ill., aged 19; saved Horace E. Barton from drowning at Durkee, Ill., June 29, 1912.

J. Homer Oram, Finlay, O., aged 18; saved three girls from drowning in a reservoir at Finlay, July 19, 1910.

George Debaker, Wahram C. M. Melchers, and Edward Delfose, all of Luxembourg, Wis., attempted to save Philip Klumb and two other men from drowning in a wreck off Dykessville, Wis., Nov. 24, 1912.

John H. Kruse, Decatur, Ill., aged 24; attempted to save Florence P. Blyley from drowning in Decatur, May 10, 1914.

Fritz E. Ruschinski, 34th avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., aged 17; saved William A. Clucher from drowning at Crystal Beach, Ont., July 8, 1912.

Glenn B. Eastman, deceased, aged 21, died attempting to save Howard J. Rogers from drowning at Iowa Falls, Ia., Aug. 9, 1913.

Timothy Cunningham, deceased, aged 60; saved Margaret Gleason from drowning at Okauchee, Wis., July 13, 1911. Medal to Cunningham's widow, 1506 East Sixty-ninth street, Chicago, Ill.

Clifford A. Kaiser, deceased, aged 18, died attempting to save Oscar A. Byrns from drowning at Holland, Mich., Sept. 13, 1912.

Claude A. Jones, deceased, aged 19, died helping to save Ethel and Lloyd Bechtel from drowning at Cory, Ind., Aug. 3, 1913.

Otis F. Hall, Terre Haute, Ind.; saved Ethel and Lloyd Bechtel from drowning at Cory, Aug. 3, 1913.

SILVER MEDALS.

John S. Barrett, deceased, aged 44; died attempting to save Victor A. Neaguine from suffocation in a mine at Neaguine, Mich., Jan. 11, 1914. Medal and \$45 a month to widow, Neaguine, Mich., with \$5 a month additional for each of seven children until they reach 18 years of age.

CHICAGO BOY'S RESCUE.

James A. Madison, the boy, who was awarded a bronze medal for saving Henry D. Bryson, a 13-year-old boy, from drowning at Webster, N. C., April 3, 1912, was a pupil in the Webster High school. He saw the boy in his classroom window clinging to a dam in his basement, half a mile away. Madison ran to the dam, threw off his coat, and swam to the boy through the strong current. He had brought him back about fifty feet toward the shore when he was pulled into a small boat by two men who had seen the Bryson boy and tried to rescue him.

Chicago Girl Rescued.

Timothy Cunningham was the proprietor of a summer hotel at Okauchee Lake, Wis., in 1911, when he rescued Miss Margaret Gleason of Chicago from drowning. Miss Gleason, who lives at 3842 Lowe avenue, was a guest of the Cunningham family, and got into deep water while bathing. The rescue was Mr. Cunningham's fourth.

HE WRITES LOVE TO CO-ED.

Chicagoans Who Has No Bad Habits
Wants to Introduce Self to
St. Louis Girl.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—[Special]—Miss Alice Johann, co-ed of Washington university, who recently took the leading part in a college theatrical production and published her ideas of love and matrimony, and her ideal of a man, today received a letter from Chicago, aged 19, V. E. Jackson, 3035 Linn street. He says he could not wait in writing her. He describes himself as a graduate in medicine, has no bad habits, and wishes to introduce himself. "I will not say more until I hear from you. Would like a picture of you if available," he concludes.

FARRAR SEES LEO M. FRANK.

Opera Singer Visits Atlanta in
Cell, but Object Has Not
Been Learned.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—[Special]—Miss Alice Johann, co-ed of Washington university, who recently took the leading part in a college theatrical production and published her ideas of love and matrimony, and her ideal of a man, today received a letter from Chicago, aged 19, V. E. Jackson, 3035 Linn street. He says he could not wait in writing her. He describes himself as a graduate in medicine, has no bad habits, and wishes to introduce himself. "I will not say more until I hear from you. Would like a picture of you if available," he concludes.

In the FIELD of LITERARY ENDEAVOR

Conrad's Brutal but Fascinating Realism

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

EVERY man is more obliging than Double-day, Page & Co. when they provided Joseph Conrad's latest novel, "VICTORY," with a well-known English writer on countries and peoples. This map serves as a guide to the journeys of the most geographical of novelists. In it the reader is able to find those remote and more or less desolate spots in which Conrad's wild adventures took place. His "map" is a good one, the southern Pacific, here Indian ocean, the southern Pacific, here South America and Africa; there are spots well known and spots little known, but all with their established place in the imagination of the reader of English fiction since Conrad roamed over the map and told the tale "at home" how foreigners of various nationalities were doing their best to make a living.

The present story is a study in futility—futility usual, and futility unusual—and the scene is the island of Sambutra, which lies between Sumatra and Borneo, and is inhabited for the most part by the Javanese. But the majority are marked by overconfidence or violence which is necessary in contemplating a phenomenon which is also a problem.

For a good many years it has been his custom to visit different parts of the world to study and write upon the development, chiefly economic, of various countries, and whenever he has gone he has found the Jew "a principal factor whether it be of the bureaus of the European financial centers or in the business of Broadway, or in the wheat markets of Chicago, Atlanta, or the lands of Africa, Asia, and south, there the Jewish influence is predominant, quietly but restlessly obtaining grip of the com-

World Conquest by the Jewish Race

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

BOOKS that tell the truth, that interest much more than Double-day, Page & Co. when they provided Joseph Conrad's latest novel, "VICTORY," with a well-known English writer on countries and peoples. This map serves as a guide to the journeys of the most geographical of novelists. In it the reader is able to find those remote and more or less desolate spots in which Conrad's wild adventures took place. His "map" is a good one, the southern Pacific, here Indian ocean, the southern Pacific, here South America and Africa; there are spots well known and spots little known, but all with their established place in the imagination of the reader of English fiction since Conrad roamed over the map and told the tale "at home" how foreigners of various nationalities were doing their best to make a living.

The present story is a study in futility—futility usual, and futility unusual—and the scene is the island of Sambutra, which lies between Sumatra and Borneo, and is inhabited for the most part by the Javanese. But the majority are marked by overconfidence or violence which is necessary in contemplating a phenomenon which is also a problem.

For a good many years it has been his custom to visit different parts of the world to study and write upon the development, chiefly economic, of various countries, and whenever he has gone he has found the Jew "a principal factor whether it be of the bureaus of the European financial centers or in the business of Broadway, or in the wheat markets of Chicago, Atlanta, or the lands of Africa, Asia, and south, there the Jewish influence is predominant, quietly but restlessly obtaining grip of the com-

Vivid Sermons in New Volume.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

BOOKS that tell the truth, that interest much more than Double-day, Page & Co. when they provided Joseph Conrad's latest novel, "VICTORY," with a well-known English writer on countries and peoples. This map serves as a guide to the journeys of the most geographical of novelists. In it the reader is able to find those remote and more or less desolate spots in which Conrad's wild adventures took place. His "map" is a good one, the southern Pacific, here Indian ocean, the southern Pacific, here South America and Africa; there are spots well known and spots little known, but all with their established place in the imagination of the reader of English fiction since Conrad roamed over the map and told the tale "at home" how foreigners of various nationalities were doing their best to make a living.

The present story is a study in futility—futility usual, and futility unusual—and the scene is the island of Sambutra, which lies between Sumatra and Borneo, and is inhabited for the most part by the Javanese. But the majority are marked by overconfidence or violence which is necessary in contemplating a phenomenon which is also a problem.

For a good many years it has been his custom to visit different parts of the world to study and write upon the development, chiefly economic, of various countries, and whenever he has gone he has found the Jew "a principal factor whether it be of the bureaus of the European financial centers or in the business of Broadway, or in the wheat markets of Chicago, Atlanta, or the lands of Africa, Asia, and south, there the Jewish influence is predominant, quietly but restlessly obtaining grip of the com-

Samuel Merwin's Great Novel.

THE HONEY BEE

will be published May 8th

Place Your Order Now With Your Bookseller

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS

Have You Solved the Great White Birches' Mystery?

FLEMING STONE
the ingenious American-Detective didn't
find it easy.

The WHITE ALLEY

BY CAROLYN WELLS

Gives a record of that baffling murder mystery and recites the series of thrilling events which led up to the denouement. It was a crime committed with such skill that Fleming Stone himself might have side-stepped the case without hurting his reputation. Through his wonderful deductive powers the criminal is finally taken. Reviewers have acclaimed Fleming Stone as a worthy companion of his great English prototype. Read what one said on his former appearance.

THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST
By FRITZ KREISLER
FOUR WEEKS IN TRENCHES

NEW YORK SUN.—The difference between the books that have a permanent value and those that are manufactured to meet a supposed popular demand may be noted in perusing this little volume and comparing it with the hurried impressions of war correspondents who could not reach the front.

NEW YORK TIMES.—"Deals with a portion of the great conflict of which practically nothing authentic has heretofore been published."

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—"This little book, which breathes the strongest loyalty to his country but absolutely no bitterness toward any other, will increase the profound admiration and affection which the author is held by the American public."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—"A genuine war book, with no nonsense of fiction about it . . . a modest contribution to war literature that has distinctive value aside from its status as a record of a great musical artist's impressions and adventures."

THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST
By FRITZ KREISLER
FOUR WEEKS IN TRENCHES

NEW YORK SUN.—The difference between the books that have a permanent value and those that are manufactured to meet a supposed popular demand may be noted in perusing this little volume and comparing it with the hurried impressions of war correspondents who could not reach the front.

NEW YORK TIMES.—"Deals with a portion of the great conflict of which practically nothing authentic has heretofore been published."

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—"This little book, which breathes the strongest loyalty to his country but absolutely no bitterness toward any other, will increase the profound admiration and affection which the author is held by the American public."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—"A genuine war book, with no nonsense of fiction about it . . . a modest contribution to war literature that has distinctive value aside from its status as a record of a great musical artist's impressions and adventures."

THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST
By FRITZ KREISLER
FOUR WEEKS IN TRENCHES

NEW YORK SUN.—The difference between the books that have a permanent value and those that are manufactured to meet a supposed popular demand may be noted in perusing this little volume and comparing it with the hurried impressions of war correspondents who could not reach the front.

NEW YORK TIMES.—"Deals with a portion of the great conflict of which practically nothing authentic has heretofore been published."

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—"This little book, which breathes the strongest loyalty to his country but absolutely no bitterness toward any other, will increase the profound admiration and affection which the author is held by the American public."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—"A genuine war book, with no nonsense of fiction about it . . . a modest contribution to war literature that has distinctive value aside from its status as a record of a great musical artist's impressions and adventures."

THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST
By FRITZ KREISLER
FOUR WEEKS IN TRENCHES

NEW YORK SUN.—The difference between the books that have a permanent value and those that are manufactured to meet a supposed popular demand may be noted in perusing this little volume and comparing it with the hurried impressions of war correspondents who could not reach the front.

NEW YORK TIMES.—"Deals with a portion of the great conflict of which practically nothing authentic has heretofore been published."

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—"This little book, which breathes the strongest loyalty to his country but absolutely no bitterness toward any other, will increase the profound admiration and affection which the author is held by the American public."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—"A genuine war book, with no nonsense of fiction about it . . . a modest contribution to war literature that has distinctive value aside from its status as a record of a great musical artist's impressions and adventures."

THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST
By FRITZ KREISLER
FOUR WEEKS IN TRENCHES

NEW YORK SUN.—The difference between the books that have a permanent value and those that are manufactured to meet a supposed popular demand may be noted in perusing this little volume and comparing it with the hurried impressions of war correspondents who could not reach the front.

NEW YORK TIMES.—"Deals with a portion of the great conflict of which practically nothing authentic has heretofore been published."

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—"This little book, which breathes the strongest loyalty to his country but absolutely no bitterness toward any other, will increase the profound admiration and affection which the author is held by the American public."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—"A genuine war book, with no nonsense of fiction about it . . . a modest contribution to war literature that has distinctive value aside from its status as a record of a great musical artist's impressions and adventures."

THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST
By FRITZ KREISLER
FOUR WEEKS IN TRENCHES

NEW YORK SUN.—The difference between the books that have a permanent value and those that are manufactured to meet a supposed popular demand may be noted in perusing this little volume and comparing it with the hurried impressions of war correspondents who could not reach the front.

NEW YORK TIMES.—"Deals with a portion of the great conflict of which practically nothing authentic has heretofore been published."

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—"This little book, which breathes the strongest loyalty to his country but absolutely no bitterness toward any other, will increase the profound admiration and affection which the author is held by the American public."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—"A genuine war book, with no nonsense of fiction about it . . . a modest contribution to war literature that has distinctive value aside from its status as a record of a great musical artist's impressions and adventures."

THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST
By FRITZ KREISLER
FOUR WEEKS IN TRENCHES

NEW YORK SUN.—The difference between the books that have a permanent value and those that are manufactured to meet a supposed popular demand may be noted in perusing this little volume and comparing it with the hurried impressions of war correspondents who could not reach the front.

NEW YORK TIMES.—"Deals with a portion of the great conflict of which practically nothing authentic has heretofore been published."

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—"This little book, which breathes the strongest loyalty to his country but absolutely no bitterness toward any other, will increase the profound admiration and affection which the author is held by the American public."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—"A genuine war book, with no nonsense of fiction about it . . . a modest contribution to war literature that has distinctive value aside from its status as a record of a great musical artist's impressions and adventures."

THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE GREAT VIOLINIST
By FRITZ KREISLER
FOUR WEEKS IN TRENCHES

NEW YORK SUN.—The difference between the books that have a permanent value and those that are manufactured to meet a supposed popular demand may be noted in perusing this little volume and comparing it with the hurried impressions of war correspondents who could not reach the front.

NEW YORK TIMES.—"Deals with a portion of the great conflict of which practically nothing authentic has heretofore been published."

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—"This little book, which breathes the strongest loyalty to his country but absolutely no bitterness toward any other,

OTTAWA HOLDS FATE OF DUNNE WATERWAY PLAN

Conference There Tonight May
Determine Success of the
Governor's Project.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]

What is to happen to the governor's waterway bill probably will be determined at Ottawa tomorrow night.

It is a question of adjusting the important local conditions at Ottawa to the general engineering plan for the entire project, dealing chiefly with the development of water power at the proposed Starved Rock dam.

If Ottawa is not satisfied with the result of tomorrow's conference, there may be an uprising led by Representative Lee O'Neill Browne, who is a member of the subcommittee.

The difference in the height of the Starved Rock dam, as recommended by the engineer and as wanted by the Ottawa authorities is six feet, and it is in the endeavor to compose this difference that the conference will be held tomorrow.

If there is an agreement at Ottawa, a bill undoubtedly will be introduced in the houses of the legislature next week. If there is a serious disagreement, the prospects are not so good for action of any kind.

House Advances Bills.

The house went home at noon today after a two hour session during which all bills not objected to were advanced on the calendar. The only row was over a bill for state regulation of commission merchants. Backers of the bill lost out and the bill was sent back to the judiciary committee. The state fire marshal's bill was sent back to the committee.

The state welfare subcommittee of the house, headed by Chairman Medill McCormick, will meet in Chicago tomorrow to try to complete a report upon all pending bills affecting railroad employees.

The joint elections committee is trying to get together on one general elections bill and one primary elections bill which will carry all of the present bills. The joint committee on state constitution, on constitutional features and the prospects are against any general revision of the elections laws, aside from a change in date of the general primaries from September to April or May.

Bills Introduced in House.

The following bills were introduced in the house today and referred to committee:

By Tee—Appropriating \$1,000,000 each year, beginning July 1, 1915 and 1916, from the road fund to the state highway commissioners, for the construction and maintenance of state aid roads.

By German—Provides that soldiers and sailors or marines serving in civil war, Spanish war, Philippine insurrection, or Boxer uprising, residents of state for ten years and pensioners of the United States, shall be paid a monthly benefit of \$5 a month out of state treasury.

By Beaman—Extending to electric companies the same protection as to telephone, wire, and conduit as are allowed telephone and telegraph companies.

By Holiday—An act to authorize organization and to license and regulate corporations for the purpose of providing old age pensions.

Loses Suit Against Bank.

Samuel Arden Lewis, an Omaha real estate dealer, who sought \$10,000 from the Harris Bank of San Francisco, for a policy carried by him to be collected by the Commercial Bank's interest during 1910 and 1911, lost his suit for that amount by verdict of a jury in Judge Ryan's court yesterday.

POOLROOM RAIDS TRAP HUNDRED

Desplaines Street Police
Make Many Arrests in
Seven Halls.

One hundred and five inmates of seven poolrooms in the Desplaines street district were arrested as a result of orders given to the detectives yesterday by Capt. Thomas F. Magher.

The raids were conducted by ten men under the command of Detective Sergeant Thomas O'Malley. The prisoners were taken to the Desplaines street station, where they were booked on charges of disorderly conduct.

These Places Raided.

The poolrooms raided and the number of prisoners taken from each are:

216 South Halsted street; 24 inmates.

803 West Madison street; 27 inmates.

110 South Halsted street; 24 inmates.

941 West Madison street; 13 inmates.

1001 West Jackson boulevard; 6 inmates.

944 West Madison street; 4 inmates.

425 South Halsted street; 7 inmates.

This is the third time in a year that the Subway poolroom at 803 West Madison street has been raided. The poolroom is in the basement of the Mid-City Bank building, at West Madison and Halsted streets.

Two Women Caught.

Two women were arrested by the detectives in the raid on the poolroom at 1001 West Jackson boulevard. At the station they gave the names of Leona Ammy, 18 years old, and Anna Wilson, 21 years old, both of 704 West Adams street.

A number of those arrested in the raids were able to account for their being in the places and were released.

CHICAGO APRIL WARMEST
IN HISTORY OF BUREAU.

Abnormal Average of Temperature
Is 10 Degrees a Day in Excess of
Past Month.

April was abnormal in the average of its temperature, it being the warmest April in the history of the Chicago weather bureau.

The rainfall for the month was but slightly more than an inch, which was 1.86 inches under the normal for the month. This lack of precipitation, following the deficit in March, when only one-tenth of an inch of moisture fell in this district, marks the spring season in Chicago abnormally dry.

The excess temperature in the month over the average was 807 degrees, or more than 10 degrees a day. This in spite of the fact that early in the month the low temperature each day was at or close to the freezing point. The minimum for the month was 32 degrees April 1 and 2. The maximum was last Tuesday, when 85 degrees was recorded.

By German—Provides that soldiers and sailors or marines serving in civil war, Spanish war, Philippine insurrection, or Boxer uprising, residents of state for ten years and pensioners of the United States, shall be paid a monthly benefit of \$5 a month out of state treasury.

By Beaman—Extending to electric companies the same protection as to telephone, wire, and conduit as are allowed telephone and telegraph companies.

By Holiday—An act to authorize organization and to license and regulate corporations for the purpose of providing old age pensions.

Loses Suit Against Bank.

Samuel Arden Lewis, an Omaha real estate dealer, who sought \$10,000 from the Harris Bank of San Francisco, for a policy carried by him to be collected by the Commercial Bank's interest during 1910 and 1911, lost his suit for that amount by verdict of a jury in Judge Ryan's court yesterday.

ATTORNEY MICHAEL MORRIS IS INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

Grand Jury Action Is Echo of Case
of Frank Blackidge, Who Sued
Judge Landis for \$25,000.

An indictment charging subornation of perjury was returned by the federal grand jury before Judge Landis yesterday against Attorney Michael B. Morris. The indictment is an echo of the case of Frank Blackidge, an Illinois Central engineer, who appeared before Judge Landis on Jan. 20, and contended that a \$25,000 damage suit he had filed against the judge had been engineered with the connivance of Attorney Morris and was a "frameup."

The confession indicated Blackidge's motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his son-in-law. Eventually the bankruptcy case centered on the disappearance of \$1,750, which, according to the testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-

ance of \$1,750, which, according to the

testimony of witnesses, was "lost on the

way."

The confession indicated Blackidge's

motive in starting a suit against Judge Landis was revenge for a thirty day

sentence in the county jail, imposed on him in the year 1908 for perjury in the

bankruptcy case of E. C. Blackidge, his

son-in-law. Eventually the bank-

ruptcy case centered on the disapear-



What Saved the Day for Mrs. Lansing

By MAE TINEE

Mrs. Lansing tore open with eager fingers the big, cream colored envelope the postman had just handed her, and ran her eyes hastily over the two pages of large, angular writing. "O!" she exclaimed. "O, dear!"

Her husband, in the act of putting on his overcoat preparatory to starting for the office, paused and looked at her in some consternation.

"What's wrong, honey? Bad news?"
Mrs. Lansing gulped excitedly.

"O, no," she said. "O, no, not that! John, Bess Forsyth is coming this noon. On her way to Philadelphia. I care more for her than any of the girls I went to school with, and I've simply begged her to come and see us—and now she's coming. O, dear!"

She flopped down on a chair and rocked back and forth disconsolately. Her husband, overcoat half on, stood before her in puzzled wonder. Quoth he:

"It is plain to me that no man on earth will ever understand a woman, let alone his own wife! You love Bess Forsyth and you've been begging her to come and visit you, and now she's coming and—O, dee-er! O, dee-er! How long's she going to stay?"

Mrs. Lansing rose with dignity and finished the work of adjusting the overcoat. She implanted a chilly little kiss to the extreme right of his nose.

"Go to work," she said severely. "As a provider you are all right, but as a helpmate you are hopeless! Good-by. She's only going to be in town until 6 o'clock."

"But—" Lansing paused unhappily.

"But"—nothing," Mrs. Lansing replied. She made an ugly but friendly face at him, which had the effect of sending him happily down the steps, then she fled to the telephone and frantically called a number.

"Margie, is that you? Well, this is Mary. What do you think, Bess Forsyth is coming to town and she's only going to be here for about four hours and I WILL entertain her, but there isn't a matinee and I haven't time to get up an original luncheon, and I wouldn't have just an ordinary one for her because she's used to such perfectly lovely things at home; she doesn't live in a city, you know, but she's awfully rich and has a big house and grounds and servants and automobiles and—"

"MARY!" Mrs. Benning spoke wildly.

"For pity's sake breathe! You'll choke! There, now do try and tell me sanely just what the awful thing is that's happened to you. One, two, three—now try!"

"Well," Mrs. Lansing said, and like an obedient small child, she went over her explanation again—this time more slowly. It developed to Mrs. Benning's understanding that something must be done and done in a hurry for the perfect entertainment of young Mrs. Forsyth, who would spend a few hours in their beautiful city on her way to Philadelphia. Mrs. Lansing loved Mrs. Forsyth. Mrs. Benning must help Mrs. Lansing.

"Heavens, Mary!" Mrs. Benning said, "I don't know what in the world to suggest. There aren't any matinees today and—"

"Don't tell me what there AREN'T," Mrs. Lansing wailed. "I know what there aren't. Tell me what there ARE!"

There was a pause, then Mrs. Benning said. "I tell you what I'll do. I'll get two or three of the girls and we'll run over. Perhaps, all together, we can hit on something. Don't worry, anyhow, Mary. She should have let you know in advance that she was coming, you know."

"She couldn't!" Mrs. Lansing said. "She didn't decide herself until the last minute."

"Well," said Mrs. Benning, "quit worrying. We'll be over and save the fort if we can."

An hour later five excited young women gathered in the pretty Lansing living room, where Mrs. Lansing, almost incoherent by this time, again poured out her story.

Suggestions came thick and fast. Luncheon at some adorable place and a ride up along the north shore, with tea later at a hotel. A card party—"We could fix that up in a hurry, Mary—No, of course, it isn't particularly original, but—"

Suddenly Mrs. Brown spoke up. "Mary, you say she lives in a sort of an out of the way place?"

"Yes," Mrs. Lansing said, "but they HAVE everything. Her husband has oodles of money, you know, and gets her anything he ever has a hunch she wishes for. He—"

"Just a minute," Mrs. Brown said calmly, "something tells me that I have an idea. I want to ask you girls something first—do you like motion pictures?"

"Do we!" they exclaimed with one voice. "DO we? Adore them!"

"Vurr' well," said Mrs. Brown. "Now, Mary, how often do you suppose your friend ever gets to see a real, good moving picture?"

"Why—" Mrs. Lansing's face brightened. "NEVER, Nell! She wrote and told me she was dippy on the subject of pictures, but that there wasn't a moving picture theater within a radius of ten miles. She's even crazy enough about them to try and write scenarios herself. She—O, IS there anything wonderful in town?"

"There must be," Mrs. Brown said. "There always is. Have you a morning paper?"

"Yes," Mrs. Lansing said, "but I never saw any ads to speak of in it. I—"

Mrs. Benning jumped up. "It'll take me just two seconds to fly home and get my TRIBUNE. It's a regular MOTION PICTURE DIRECTORY. The best houses advertise in it, and you're always sure to see the best pictures advertised. Wait a minute."

She was back in a minute, and five heads bent low over the MOTION PICTURE ADVERTISEMENTS in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Of one accord they picked a winner—a popular play that had been screened in six reels.

"Wonderful!" Mrs. Lansing exclaimed. "We'll take her to luncheon—girls, you must all come as my guests—I'll call right up and reserve a table and order. Then—the picture. Then tea, and then it will be time to take her to the train! Go on home and get ready! Nell—you're an ANGEL!"

But the "angel" had fled with the rest of the conspirators. Mrs. Lansing happily ordered her luncheon, dressed, and hopped into her limousine, into which she gathered unto herself the other four. As they sped down to meet Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Lansing said:

"Do you know what I found time to do between dressing—and all?"

"No," they answered.

"I called up and subscribed for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Mrs. Lansing said, beaming. "For it's certainly saved the day for me this time."

And if you don't believe it just ask Bess Forsyth what kind of a time she had in Chicago when she passed through, that day, on her way to Philadelphia.

STRIKE
FROM B.
MAYOR'S

Traps and Spies
to Have No
Chica

Chicago business manufacturers, are in any way by the protection. They are to absolute freedom, a government can give. Mayor Thompson that the "pendulum has gone too far in the direction of interference."

"The whole spirit

nation has been wrong."

"Business men don't

want to be spied on

or can't do. Government to be appointed for looking upon all business citizens or citizens watched, instead of

ing business.

Open Antagonism

"Here in Chicago open antagonism to

What we want is the

We want all the fac

make Chicago great,

by looking upon every

manufacturer as a

"I sail a yacht and

have put in at town

of Lake Michigan

real teamwork. If you

for a meal and be

holding a factory the

He tipped it off to

the proprietor was in

the big men of the t

you before you got

room. They wanted

story sit, and if the

bankers would put u

along. What they w

rolla.

Stop the Perso

"That's the spirit w

I don't know that we

away, for factory sh

ought to be big bra

try to frighten eve

We've got to stop th

It will be stopped so

"I would like to see

factories in Chicago

give Chicago what's al

grandfather's idea, a

right.

"It is something

government now trea

remember a while b

GO

James R

homes were se

FREDERICK

BAPT

OAKLAND SUNDAY

Memorial Chur

Oakwood-blvd, near

SUNDAY, MAY 2, 8 P.M.

DR. H. F. DODD, P

AN INTERPRETATION

21 a. m. The Religion

CATHO

ST. PATRICK

ADAMS AND DES

ADJACENT TO

MUSICAL VESP

10 a. m. AND 12 O'

J. LEWIS, CHOR

CHOIRMA

The public cord

OLD ST. PAULIST F

WA-BASH-AV.

With Masses, 8, 6, 7, 8,

at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Masses and be

Music with May Carol

ST. PETER'S

COR. POLK AND

FRANCISCAN

10 a. m. AND 12 O'

J. LEWIS, CHOR

STATIONS OF

CHRIST

EDGEWATER

Gor. Wilson and

Services 11 a. m.

Speake

MR. R. S. M

CONGREGAT

NORTH S

Congregations

Wilson-av. and

James Stuart A

MORNING SERMON

"The Invincib

NORTH SHORE SUNDAY

ADDRESS BY DR. AINS

CHRISTIANITY AND A

ASHLAND AND WASH

DR. H. F. DODD, P

10 a. m. PUPILS

Communion

P. M. "CHORINE

A beautiful

every one who attends this

LUTHER

Wicker Park

HOYES-av. AND L

A. C. ANDA,

10 a. m. service and

11 a. m. musical serv

Mrs. Anna Brumback, com

Mass, tenor: Mr. Arthur

ALL WELCOM

GRACE CH

WEDNESDAY-av., MR. T. F. Dombrows

PARSONAGE, the

11 a. m. "THE L

ALL STRENGTH

ALL CONSOLATION

STRIKE SHACKLES FROM BUSINESS, MAYOR'S DECREE

Traps and Spies on Industry to Have No Place in Chicago.

Chicago business men, particularly the manufacturers, are not to be harassed in any way by the present city administration. They have for years of absolute freedom, so far as the city government can give it to them.

Mayor Thompson yesterday declared that the "pendulum had swung altogether to far in the direction of persecution and interference."

"The whole spirit of Chicago and the nation has been wrong," said the mayor. "Business men don't know whether they are going to be taxed or arrested at any moment. They don't know what they can or can't do. Government officials seem to be appointed for the sole purpose of poking upon all business men as bad citizens or citizens to be constantly watched, instead of with the idea of aiding its business."

Open Antagonism in Chicago.

"Here in Chicago, the attitude is one of open antagonism to the business man. What we want is the old Chicago spirit, not what all the factories we can get. We want more pay rolls. We want to make Chicago great, and we can't do it by looking upon every business man and manufacturer as a suspicious character."

"I sell a yacht a good deal and often have put in at towns on the east shore of Lake Michigan. There you observe real business. If you went into a hotel for a meal and began talking about building a factory, the head waiter got it. He tipped off the police and said it. The proprietor was in touch at once with the big men. They nabbed you before you got out of the dining room. They wanted to give you a factory ship, and if the thing looked good bankers would put up money to help it along. What they wanted was more pay rolls."

"Stop the Persecution Stuff."

"The spirit we want in Chicago. I don't know that we could give any land over for factory sites, but surely we ought to be big brained enough not to try to frighten every factory away. We've got to stop this persecution stuff. It will be stopped so far as I can do it."

"I would like to see ten times as many factories in Chicago as we have now. I want to give Chicago a chance to grow normally; that's all. That was my grandfather's idea, and I think he was right."

"It is something fierce the way the government now treats business men. I remember a while back I used to buy

Will Speak Before Sunday Evening Club



REDFIELD SEES U.S. LEADING ALL IN WORLD TRADE

Predicts Vast Increase of Foreign Commerce in Speech at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 30.—How best to take advantage of the opportunity for foreign trade expansion after the European war is over and how to find work for the unemployed until the full measure of prosperity is upon the United States were questions discussed from different angles today at the opening sessions of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, one of the principal speakers at the afternoon session, predicted a vast increase in the country's foreign commerce. So vast would the increase be, he said, that he thought no one would be surprised if the United States should take second, if not first, place in the commerce of the world.

Secretary Redfield's Speech.

Secretary Redfield pointed out that before the war Great Britain and Germany were first and second, and the United States third in world trade standing, and continued:

"A floating debt of perhaps \$600,000,000 has been paid in goods, and not in gold. Some of the gold we had exported to pay what we owed before the war has come back to us in pay for debts due us. It amounts since the first of December to over \$600,000,000. We are saving money as a nation at an astonishing rate."

"The nations of the world turn to us for cash. The nations turn to us, both belligerent and neutral, not only to furnish them goods, but to loan them the money with which to pay for the foods and supplies they need."

"We have the world money and we are selling the world goods, and both to such an extent that our foreign financial outlook and the condition of our export trade have taken on within ten months an entirely new significance."

Urge Curb on Immigration.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank J. Warner of Washington urged that the government should at once study closely the question of immigration and, if necessary, restrict the inflow of workmen from Europe after the war so as not to upset economic conditions by a surplus of labor.

Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, former minister to Belgium, who presided at the afternoon session, advocated a league of the nations with a view to preventing or reducing the chances of war among the nations.

Failure of Big Carnival Week.

"That's one idea of a big prosperity carnival week. Mr. DeLoach is now writing out the scheme. New Orleans has its Mardi Gras. Why shouldn't Chicago have a prosperity carnival once a year and bring a lot of people to town?"

"We are trying to hold such a carnival this year. I hope we do and I hope all the world will get the idea that under the Thompson administration business men with money to invest are welcome to Chicago and that they will be received with the glad hand and encouraged in every way possible."

CHURCH OUSTER MAY END IN ROW

Trouble Brewing Over Removal of Presbyterian Mission Secretary.

CRISIS AT ASSEMBLY

English Expert Thinks Conflict Will Not Bring On Serious Depression.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Trouble seems to be brewing for the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, which opens in Rochester, N. Y., on May 20.

The trouble is not new excepting in the persons who will take up the questions, which have caused a spirited discussion at the general assembly at the last two or three annual meetings.

The sharpness of the conflict is forced by the accusation made in the *Continental Presbyterian weekly*, which heads an article "Secretary McAfee Showed Out."

Refers to Mission Secretary.

The reference is to the Rev. J. E. McAfee, one of the secretaries of the home mission board. "Mr. McAfee has been informed," the *Continental* says, "by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, president of the board of home missions, that the board does not want to reflect him to the executive staff for the coming year."

"The objection to Mr. McAfee which the board's president specifies is an alleged lack of the 'evangelistic note' in his administration."

"Because of this opposition to Mr. McAfee the Continent advocates the use of the mail and the wire in sending a protest to the board."

"What does the church say about this?" asks the *Continental*. "Are the mass of Presbyterians willing to have Secretary McAfee 'fired' in this arbitrary fashion?"

Calls Him 'Showed Out.'

A failure to appreciate the abilities and services of the "showed out" secretary, the *Continent* says, is all that is necessary to convict the board of comprehensive incompetence for its trust."

"If the Presbyterian church is willing to see this done," it further says, "the church has much less understanding and much less respect than we believe."

Forecast by I Seen.

A forecast of the doctrinal discussion which will open on other occasions comes from the *Continental* in its relation to the Union Theological seminary, New York, to the church, is seen in a statement issued to the Presbyterian church calling upon all Presbyterian churches in choosing pastors to accept only those who believe in the "fundamentals of the faith." The fundamentals named specify "the integrity and authority of the Bible as the word of God; the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ; his vicarious atonement on the cross; and his resurrection."

The appeal is signed by the Rev. Mark M. Neff, of Seattle, Wash., former moderator of the general assembly, and others. The Chicago signers were the Rev. W. S. Plumer Bryan and the Rev. George L. Robinson.

ECONOMIST SEES A BOOM IN TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Trouble Brewing Over Removal of Presbyterian Mission Secretary.

OUT OF JOB IN MIDDLE AGE, CASHIER TAKES HIS LIFE

B. Seward Carr, Despondent Because of Loss of Position, Kills Himself by Shooting.

B. Seward Carr had been assistant cashier for the board of trade firm of Waller, Flinn & Co. for eleven years. When that firm was consolidated with Harris, Whittemore & Co. a month ago Mr. Carr was informed his services no longer were required. He became despondent, for he had worked for board of trade firms twenty of his fifty years.

Mr. Carr stepped out on the rear porch of his home at 830 Waveland avenue yesterday to talk with a neighbor. When she went back into the house she found her husband dead on his bed. A revolver had dropped to the floor.

Collins Wants Capitaine Back.

Police Lieut. Samuel Collins yesterday filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel his reinstatement as a captain. He said he was discharged last month, but was removed without cause in April of this year.

Beginning Today

— in the —

BLUE FOUNTAIN ROOM

We Introduce

El Quintette Real

The Best Orchestra that has ever played in a Chicago Restaurant.

Paul Biess - Saxophone
Caesar Linden - Violin
Jerome Levy - Cello
Carl Kopp - Piano
Joe Green, Xylophone and Drums

They play the kind of music that makes you Stop, Look and Listen Every Day During Luncheon, Dinner and After the Theater

Dancing After 11 o'Clock Every Evening Except Sunday

Beginning Saturday Evening, May Eighth
MR. and MRS. DOUGLAS CRANE
The Famous Panama-Pacific Exposition Dancers

No Matter What the Weather
It's Always Delightful
In the Blue Fountain Room

Hotel La Salle
Chicago's Finest Hotel
Ernest J. Stevens, Vice Pres. and Mgr.

The Kuntz-Remmler Co.

418-424 So. Wabash Ave.
Between Van Buren and Congress Streets

IT BEGINS IN
Tomorrow's
Sunday Tribune

The Greatest Spy Story Ever Written

The Sunday Tribune tomorrow starts the publication of a continued narrative which tells more about spies and spying than any other article ever put into print. An installment will appear every Sunday until the story is finished.

The serial was written by a man who has devoted a long life to active participation in war, and who, for a great part of his career, has followed this most necessary but much misunderstood profession. One big point of the story is that it shows the spy is not as black as he is painted. Rather than despicable and treacherous, as he is thought by many to be, the spy is often courageous and patriotic.

The story is a CONSTANT REVELATION. It should be read by all from beginning to end. The first installment will appear in the Color Section of

Tomorrow's Sunday Tribune

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

May Day should usher in the welcome season of sunshiny days, bright skies and green fields. To get the most out of Springtime jaunts and Summer outings, lighter weight wardrobes must be chosen.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Beginning This Morning

May Offering of 750 Women's Silk and Wool Suits at \$25

Purchased Expressly for Patrons Who Shop Today

Manufacturers who usually make only suits to sell at much higher prices have co-operated with us in making this event worthy—worthy in every sense of the term.

Worthy in their smart, correct style.

Worthy in their beautiful materials.

Worthy in their dependable workmanship.

So, when we state that the values offered today are notable—we say it advisedly.

Every woman who can use an extra wool suit for travel, outing, dress or street wear, or a silk suit for the coming Summer days, should see these values. Sizes 32 to 52.



Presenting, We Believe, the Most Striking Values of the Year:—

Our Annual May Sale of Women's Tub Blouses Begins Today



Establishing the new modes—and at prices that will prompt women to choose in quantities—come Blouses for tennis and golf, for social afternoons and for wear with street suits.

Every effort has been directed towards making it decidedly worth a woman's while to choose her Summer Waists during this month.

The New Styles Favor Very Sheer Fabrics

Crepe Georgette, sheer voiles, and fine handkerchief linens are especially good. Most have the graceful long sleeves, for these fabrics are so airy that summer comfort and good style are synonymous.

Sketched are five representative values.

(1) Embroidered crepe Georgette blouse, trimmed with fine tucks and small buttons; \$5.00.

blouse of fine voile, lace inserted and trimmed with lace edgings and hemstitching, \$5.00.

(2) Fine handkerchief linen blouse, trimmed with many tucks, smart white collar and plaid silk tie. Price, \$5.00.

(3) Daintily embroidered and tucked blouse of fine voile, lace inserted and trimmed with cluster tucks, and wide, lace edged frills. Unusual value at \$2.00.

Attention is directed to our especially broad assortments of Blouses at \$5.00.

Sixth Floor, Middle Room.

Our Great Annual May Sales of Lingerie, Corsets, Silk Underwear



Commence Today

Special preparations to serve patrons who shop on this first day have been made in these Sections. Assortments are exceptional—our shipments of French Lingerie being remarkably extensive.

French and Domestic Lingerie

Special values in every style of Undergarment for which any demand exists—at prices that will interest every woman.

Silk Petticoats—Special

Taffetas, Messalines and Washable Habutais, all made with the flaring ruffles of the new mode. Prices \$2.95 to \$6.95.

May Sale of Corsets

Including Roslyn, Luise, Madeleine, Elite Parisiana and Adele—noteable values at \$1.50 to \$5.

Silk Underwear

Exclusive novelty designs—some of which cannot be duplicated again. Also

Fifth Floor—South Room

Every Section of this great Store is prepared to serve our Patrons with efficiency and solicitude for their complete satisfaction. The Annual May Sales and Special Sales Events are reliable guides to economical outfitting.

Mandel Brothers

Millinery salon—fifth floor

Newest hats, notable values at \$10—many are reproductions of high-cost models



Latest are the transparent hats, with brim of crepe chiffon and crown of straw; then there are leghorns, cleverly combined with velvet: navy blue and white hats \$10—navy is quite the thing now; black-and-white and all-black hats: all at \$10. Fifth Floor.

Ribbon-trimmed Panama hats; newest shapes; 2.50 Others up to 7.50. Hats of felt and braid in combination; two-tone effects; 2.75 Peanut straw outing hats trimmed with gros-grain ribbon bands; 1.50 to 4.50.

Special Values in Many Attractive Styles for Spring and Summer Wear in These Women's Smart New Coats \$15—\$20—\$25



It is a pleasure to be able to offer such attractive Coats at these prices. We know women will appreciate the unusual nature of this sale the minute they see these models.

Models suitable for the summer beach, for street, travel and motor wear are included. We have sketched three representative styles.

At \$15—Fine Gofine Coats, silk lined throughout and offered in jewel yellow, coral, green and white. Illustrated at the right.

At \$20—Gabardine Coats, silk lined, pearl buttoned and trimmed with a smart striped Bedford cord on facings, collar and cuffs. Sketched at the left.

At \$25—Distinctly Smart Afternoon and Street Coats, comprising such models as the one illustrated in the center, with coin-spotted silk lining, detachable, double belts and nickel buttons. Many other styles at these and intermediate prices—offering tweeds and other light weight woolen fabrics.

Special at \$16.50—

Genuine White Worambo Chinchilla Coats—ideal for summer resort and outing wear. Can be tubbed, if desired.

Sixth Floor, North Room, State Street.

The Juniors' and Girls' Section Introduces Summer Tub Dresses Specially Priced



We have gone to our manufacturers with the resolve that our offerings this May shall exceed all past years' values. The manufacturers have co-operated in a way that assures mothers emphatic economies.

White Dresses are equally prominent in our special May assortments. This is the best month of the season to provide School and Dress Frocks for girls of 6 to 17 years.

Attractive Colored Dresses

At \$4.25—Striped Gingham Frock (sketched at the left) with satin girdle and tie. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

At \$2.95—This model, sketched on the seated figure, has a fine chambrey waist and belt, four pocket tabs and skirt of plaid gingham. 6 to 16 years.

At \$6.95—The pretty frock sketched at the left, with white ruff blouse and striped gingham skirt.

Fourth Floor—North Room.



Mandel Brothers

Mandel perfect couch hammock

4.75

A new comfort will come to stay with you as soon as you select one of these couch hammocks for a place on your porch or lawn. Size 27x74 inches.

Seventh floor.

Price, style and quality of such popular interest this hammock is in more than 11,000 Chicago homes.

With an expenditure of \$1 for folding legs the "Mandel Perfect" couch hammock can

also be used as a cot. Set of ceiling hooks and 6-foot hammock chains for \$2.00.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

The Seventh Annual Spring Sale of Silk Gloves Begins This Morning

THIS sale grows in size, in the great quantities we plan for it each year—as the continued increase of its wide circle of friends leads us to anticipate their greater demands.

But, as many will doubtless remember, quantities fell short last year, even though they were nearly double those of the year before.

So, for this recurrence, we have planned with stocks including

12,000 pairs of long and short summer gloves of Milanese silk at a saving averaging a Full Third Under Price.

95c Pair

For Women—Long Silk Gloves Usually \$1.50

65c Pair

For Women—Short Silk Gloves Usually \$1.00

The gloves are the product of one of the largest producers of high-grade silk gloves in America. All Milanese—of absolutely perfect quality.

At 95c pair, some 8,000 pairs of long gloves (16-button length) in white and black, usually \$1.50.

At 65c pair, some 4,000 pairs of short silk gloves (two-clasp) in white and black, usually \$1.

First Floor, North Room.

SP
GE
SOCI

PLEA
PUTS
'WATE

Booker
Leads Ne
Desert "

REAL REV
New York. A
ham J. Bryan
came to travel
demon rum so
that when he f
persons, includi
ington, the negr
and signed card
stay on the wa
lives.

The meeting w
the National Ab
had its first me
March 15, when
principal speakers
est in the move
the trip to this
without charge.
himself and was

Pledged to
The secretary
"I call you to d
and raised by th
union for 'healt
't let us pled
cause in water—
living thing.
freshes and ade
Dr. Washington
the message to th
it is needed.

Mrs. Bryan o
Wright, wife of the for
Mrs. M. E. Loomis
Burke, and Hen
War Bar

The secretaries
ferred a reso
action of the hel
taken against into

"There has been
in this country an
to emphasize the
he said, "but eve
advocates of tem
prised at the gat
in Europe has t
"It has been
the secretaries in
the area has led
for their country,
petite cultivated
to Bacchus. Gambr
is greater than le
or car.

The use of d
so destructive of
lgerent governm
ounds but purely
have been comp
tive measures. Th
its bomb from a
leas to the feet
over the bar."

Mr. Bryan de
Mishens and th
were drawing to
against the use of

U.S. ENVOY ON
LONDON, April 1
sader Walter Hine
king's example ne
liquor is to be ser
Grosvenor square.

CITIZENS JOIN
ELECTION CO

Prominent Polit
al and Busin
Revise Laws.

Prominent polit
business men of C
organized to revise
laws. At a confe
tion board room, S
State Senator Ken
of the senate elect
eral plan of revis
Committees also w
with the work at o

It is estimated th
city of Cook cou
nally be strength
00 can be saved
meeting may be he
matters named are:

ORGANIZATION—
of the Municipal co
Election Committee
Harold Jokes, and M

REGISTRATIONS—
Charles C. H
A. J. Smith, David

R. Richberg

CONSOLIDATION—
Judges Roger C. Sub

John B. McHugh

SIMPLIFICATION OF
Flaser, Carter H. Ha

ton, Dr. Henry F

MISCELLANEOUS—
—Lester Rosenthal

as J. Marion W

William A. Anthon

GINTERAL COMMIT

Lloyd Jones, Dr. An

Elise Bishop Paul F

Patricia, John C. Ne

Charles F. Clyne, Ju

James J. Coughlin

Fred G. Rush, Isaac

Wilmer Trout, Miss

Malvina McCormick

MacEachern, Miss Ma

Beatrice Alice

William J. Calhou

ly, and Anthony Cas

members of all the

PLEA BY BRYAN
PUTS LOAD ON
'WATER WAGON'

Booker T. Washington
Leads New Yorkers Who
Desert "King Booze."

REAL REVIVAL STAGED.

New York, April 30.—[Special.]—William J. Bryan, the secretary of state, came to town tonight and swatted the demons of sin, so lustily in Carnegie hall that when he finished several hundred persons, including Dr. Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, hit the trail and signed cards pledging themselves to stay on the water wagon for the rest of their lives.

The meeting was under the auspices of the National Abstainers' society, which had its first meeting in Philadelphia on March 15, when Mr. Bryan also was the principal speaker. In his introduction in the meeting, the secretary made at the trip to this city last night absolutely clear that he made this fact clear himself and was roundly cheered.

Pledged to Cause of Water.

The secretary, in accepting the pledge card, said: "I call you to the colors—to the standard raised by the National Abstainers' cause for health and home and humanity; let us pledge our support to the cause in water-water, the need of every living thing. It is the drink that refreshes and adds no sorrow with it."

Dr. Washington said he would carry the message to the south, where, he said, it is needed.

Mrs. Bryan occupied a box in the hall. With her were Mrs. Henry L. Simonson, wife of the former secretary of war; Mrs. M. E. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Strauss, and Henry G. Strauss.

War Bares Liquor Grip.

The secretary in urging total abstinence, referred to restrictive measures which some of the belligerent nations have made against toxicants.

"It has been a growing disposition in this country and throughout the world to emphasize the evils of strong drink," he said, "but even the most enthusiastic advocates of temperance have been surprised at the ghastly light which the war in Europe has thrown upon the subject."

"It has been found that patriotism, that compelling force which throughout the world has been the chief factor for its country, is no match for the appetite cultivated in its victims. Loyalty to Bacchus, Ganymedes, and Barleycorn is greater than loyalty to king, or Kaiser, or czar."

Enemy of Efficiency.

"The use of drink has been found to be so destructive of efficiency that the belligerent governments, not on moral grounds but purely on economic grounds, have been compelled to resort to restrictive measures. The aeroplane that drops its bomb from above and the submarine which shoots its torpedoes from below are less to be feared than the schooner that crosses the bar."

Mr. Bryan declared that drink led to

Misery and that American business men

were drawing the line more strictly

against the use of alcohol by employees.

U.S. ENVOY ON WATER WAGON.

LONDON, April 30.—American Ambassador Walter Hines Page has followed the king's example now, and henceforth no liquor is to be served in his household in Grosvenor square.

CITIZENS JOIN TO REDUCE
ELECTION COSTS \$1,000,000.

Prominent Politicians, Professional
and Business Men Unite to
Revise Laws.

Prominent politicians, professional, and business men of Chicago yesterday organized to revise and simplify the election laws. At a conference in the election board rooms, under the direction of State Senator Kent E. Keller, chairman of the senate elections committee, a general plan of revision was agreed upon. Committees also were named to proceed with the work at once.

It is estimated that the election machinery of Cook county and Chicago can not only be strengthened, but that \$1,000,000 can be saved annually. Another meeting will be held today. The committees named are:

ORGANIZATION—Chief Justice Harry Olson of the judicial circuit, William J. Calhoun, Election Commissioner; Anthony Czarcinski, Harold Icke, and Roger C. Sullivan.

REGULATIONS—S. G. Gregory, Charles S. Cutting, Colin H. Pyne, George E. Cole, A. S. Sabath, David Matchett, and Donald E. Brundage.

CONSOLIDATION OF PRIMARY AND ELECTIONS—Judge Olson, Charles S. DeJohn, Roger C. Sullivan, Harold Icke, John E. Northup.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BALLOTS—Walter L. Fisher, Dr. John C. Kenealy, Shelly M. Singletary, Dr. Henry B. Faust, Seymour Simon.

MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES IN THE CODE—

Edmund Rosenthal, E. J. Brundage, Thomas J. Marshall, William F. Mulvihill, and William A. Amberg.

GENERAL INFORMATION—The Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, Dr. Antonio Ladrillero, George C. Stiles, Bishop Paul P. Rhoads, Bishop John P. Tolosa, John C. Kennedy, District Attorney Charles F. Clyne, Judge Kenneth W. Landis, James M. Dickinson, Judge Orrin N. Carter, Fred G. Moore, Dr. James N. Powell, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Miss Mary E. Vittum, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Calvert Waugh MacCloskey, Miss Marion Drake, Mrs. George Bass, and Miss Alice T. Greenacre.

William J. Calhoun, County Judge Sculley, and Anthony Czarcinski are ex officio members of all the committees.

First on Chief Healey's
Citizen Constabulary—Jim Pugh.



CHIEF CHAS. C. HEALEY
JAMES A. PUGH

RETURNS FROM
RIVER OF DOUBT

Field Museum Naturalist
Brings Specimens and
Movies from Andes.

Robert H. Becker, assistant in zoology at the Field Columbian museum, yesterday returned to Chicago with 500 specimens gathered on an 11,000 mile trip filled with hardships and thrills across the continent of South America.

Becker was the appointee of the Field museum authorities for the expedition, which mapped the River of Doubt after traveling through the Amazonian jungle. The party, which included Dr. Charles E. Fred M. Collins, vice-president of the Columbia Manufacturing company, and Lee Garnett Day of the Bennett-Day company, both clubmen and big game hunters of New York, Willard Walker of New York, and Frank C. Knouse, 400 Broadwater and Elmwood, 245 High street.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

The strike of the structural iron workers is not considered serious among the contractors.

BROWN EYES GO
TO CROWN POINT

Girl of the Dentist's Office
Elopes with Livingston
ston Fisk.

The buzzing of the dentist's boring machine stopped. Livingston A. Fisk gave a sigh and opened his eyes. His heart struck up a jig tune. He found himself gazing into a pair of large, wistful, sympathetic brown eyes. Then the crooked lids dropped over the brown orbs and Livingston emitted another sigh and the boring machine began to buzz again.

That's how love began for Livingston Fisk five years ago while he was home on a vacation from Yale. He kept his eyes open after that—as much as possible—and watched the pretty girl with the brown hair darting here and there, handing instruments to the dentist and ingeniously mixing gold fillings. He couldn't just kiss her then because his mouth was too full of instruments, mirrors, and rubber mats; but he made up for his silence later.

Left in December.

The party left in December, 1914, for the western coast, landing at Molleido, Peru. The Andes mountains were crossed at the highest point in the central ranges, by paths over cliffs and river canions, which were in some places washed out by an inundated downpour in the heaviest rainy season in history. The party was attacked by vampire bats.

Members of the party took moving pictures covering 150 miles of territory.

The party passed the mouth of the River of Doubt, where it emptied into the Rio Madeira, on their way to the port of Manaus on Amazon. At Todos Santos, a small Bolivian village in the Andes highlands, the party ran into the midst of an Indian uprising. The town was deserted by the Indian villagers, who were carrying on guerrilla warfare with the local authorities.

Want U. S. Goods.

The South Americans want American goods, they are appealing for them, said Mr. Becker. "There is no one there to sell them. The dealer has always been the customer. The business of several countries was approached by a Dane in Bolivia. He wanted me to take letters to American business firms to get their agencies for goods made in the United States."

GREINER GETS HIS DECREE.

Automobile Man Granted Divorce
from Wife Who Did Some
Alleged Side Kissing.

Judge Fossel yesterday signed a decree of divorce in favor of Arthur W. Greiner, automobile man, against Mrs. Gladys Greiner, actress. Ellis Ives testified a man named Miller had kissed and hugged Mrs. Greiner while in a taxi cab.

Then They Slip Away.

Yesterday Fisk and Miss Allardice slipped down to Crown Point and obtained a license. Then they went to the office of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder in Gary and were married.

Mrs. Fisk was first informed of her son's marriage by Mrs. Tammie Livingston married?" she exclaimed.

"Livington married! You make a cold face over me. Well, well," she sniped.

"Well, he's a fine young man and she

has a fine young woman, although I have never met her. I understand, though that she comes from a fine Scotch family."

Mrs. Hannah Allardice of 2733 Seminary avenue, mother of the bride, came to Chicago with her daughter seven years ago from Scotland after the death of her husband.

VILLA CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Two Brigades Kill 600 Carranza
Troops with Loss of 140,
Report Says.

El Paso, Tex., April 30.—A battle was fought yesterday between two of Villa's brigades which met the Obregon advance at Trinidad, according to an official Villa statement reaching here tonight. It was said the Carranza troops had been defeated, retreating to Silao. It was stated that the enemy lost 600 dead, while the Villa losses were placed at 140 killed.

Cook and Peary Heres Don't Meet.

Rev. Adm. Robert E. Peary and Dr. Frederick Cook, rival Arctic explorers, were in Chicago yesterday, within two blocks of each other, but did not meet however. Dr. Cook was at the Auditorium; the admiral was at the Blackstone.

Movie Fans!
What Saved the
Day for
Mrs. Lansing?

You can find the answer
on another page of this
morning's paper.

Then turn to page 19, where
The Tribune's Directory of
HIGH CLASS MOTION
PICTURE THEATERS

will serve you as a guide to
the best movie shows of the
day.

SATURDAY MAY 1, 1915.

DEMANDS DENIED,
STRIKE IS CALLED
BY IRONWORKERS

Asked 2 Cent Advance and Mo-
nopoly of Laying Concrete
Reinforcing.

ONLY 400 MEN ARE AFFECTED.

The labor situation in the building trades was further complicated last night when a strike of the bridge and structural iron workers was called by the officials of that organization.

About 400 members of the union who are working were told when they quit last night not to report at the job again until further notice was received from the union officials. The union has 1,200 members, but the strike of carpenters already had forced many of them to quit before the strike was called.

The principal projects affected are the recreation pier, Wilson avenue crib, Lake street bridge, Belmont avenue bridge, Webster avenue bridge, Jackson boulevard bridge, and several apartment buildings. Railway track work in some parts of the city also was stopped by the strike order.

Contractors Refuse Wage Baise.

The strike was called after a meeting at 11 o'clock with the Iron league, the organization to which the structural iron contractors belong. The iron workers demanded an increase in wages of 2 cents the first year, 2½ the second, and 3½ the third.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

The strike of the structural iron workers is not considered serious among the contractors.

Three Painters Besten.

Three painters were beaten up while at work in a flat at 4220 Kenmore avenue when four men drove up in a black touring car which carried no license number. The four demanded to see the union cards of the painters. Before the painters were given a chance to show them were knocked down and beaten about the face and body. The four men were William J. Wilson, 110 North Carpenter street; Paul Knouse, 400 Broadwater and Elmwood, 245 High street.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands were made in return for signing the uniform agreement which the contractors demanded. The workmen refused to forego the demands, so the meeting was adjourned and the men stopped work at 12:30.

They also wanted to do the iron work in reinforced concrete. These demands

Chicagoans See Novel Film Show.

BY KITTY KELLY.

HICAGO had a new kind of a party last night when the Strand Theater company, in its newly furnished Orchestra hall home, was host to the hundreds, in introducing the new venture of pictures with trimmings.

As far as the neck could stretch people could be seen up to the dimmed niches of "nigger heaven," if there is such a thing as such an ultra place as this auditorium has become. For the first time last night all hands turned out with voices and draped around with gaiety. And the audience, or guests rather, were even more festive. Society in all its glamourous radiance of jewels and radiance and manner really broke into the movies.

Society in all its gala dress was there, but, alas, there was no glory to task in, for when you have music to soft lights and pictures to no lights there's no chance even for a dog collar of diamonds.

And the girls, and gaily from 8:46 on, for the party was almost as prompt as a train schedule. But finally somebody realized something and before the feature picture unrelaxed the lights flashed on and the audience devolved itself to observing what were its component parts. Everybody who wasn't society could see society a-shimmer in silks and a-sparkle with jewels, smiling amably. And they could see also our mayors, both coming and going, nicely placed, in boxes balanced evenly in the circle, where they could focus an equal amount of attention.

There were other people there, too, a matter of over 2,000. I should say, most of them in bib and tucker of special fancy variety, though occasionally a few plain clothes fans were to be detected.

Altogether it was a gala affair from the moment of the first note of entertainment it was most satisfying.

The setting for the picture showing is a matter of beautiful decoration and harmonious use of coloring touched up with bits of floral adornments.

The orchestra, under the leadership of Arthur Dunham, is most pleasing and the vocal numbers given by Lura Withers and the Strand quartet, composed of Miss Withers, Miss Hazel Huntley, and Victor Downer and John Rankl, won considerable approval from hands gloved and otherwise.

After traveleguing and current eventing and concerting a bit over long, the time finally came for what one would consider the main part of a moving picture program—the moving picture, meaning in this instance Lasky's production of "The Woman."

During the preceding pastimes a low whirl of curtains, fountains and changing scenes on the screen, but with the coming of this gaily dressed picture drama, a solid silence settled over the auditorium that continued until it was shattered by the applause that came when the lights went on at its completion.

"Beautiful pictures," said Society. He must have been because he wore an alarmingly expansive of white shirt bosom and monocle. "Ape, so clear."

And they are the kind of pictures that every person can enjoy at the time. Once again, under the management of the Strand theater company, which analyzes into E. C. Divine, J. S. Inderdeen, A. P. Pardridge, and E. Q. Corder, judging from last night's party, will prove a most enjoyable setting for these good pictures. We ought all to be glad we have gotten, even if bedeviled society doesn't turn out every evening.

* *

Loop Films.

As the sun of summer—though it is not so prominent these days as it was a while ago—melts the legitimate plays off the boards, the pictures loom up more prominently.

The Ziegfeld girl changes today from "Niobe" to the picturization of "A Picture That Was." The will that Charlie Chaplin commanded to move as high as the beat he had ever seen, and which suffered for a time from censorial disapproval here, I believe.

At the Fine Arts theater we have more of that wonderful Grilli production, "The Avenging Conscience"—which is the best picture I have ever seen.

"The Eternal City" continues at the Studebaker theater.

THE GARDENER AT WORK

The Garden Editor will give expert advice on planning gardens, arranging garden sites, and planting flowers, vegetables, or shrubs. The amateur gardener is invited to tell his troubles with soil, pests, or plants. Practical aid will be given in arranging suburban grounds, school, vacant lot, back yard, porch, or window gardens. Ask what and how to plant for fine results. Address The Garden Editor, "The Tribune."

Violets and Pansies.

THESE little flowers of the violet in the wild is more persistent. The sweet cultivated violet does a great deal to itself in home gardens. It is not so large as the hothouse violet, yet violets, white or purple, for bouquets may be had and the rooted plants find a long lived place in the borders. There is a small white violet, fragrant and modest, which will spread in shaded places and do well.

The violet odorata, single blue and white

Safe Milk
for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all Ages

Fresh milk, malted grain, in powder form, for infants, invalids and children.

Constituted, upbuilding the whole body.

For nursing mothers and the aged.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and fat.

It keeps mothers thin and fat.

It keeps babies thin and

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
OF THE TRIBUNE

Orders for mail subscriptions must be accompanied by payment in the United States (postage paid) or in Canada and Mexico: Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; one month, 50 cents. Daily, with Sunday, one year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$0.60; one month, 30 cents. Sunday only, one year, \$2.50; one month, 30 cents.

Canadian subscribers ordering the Sunday edition without the daily are charged 20 cents a month extra for postage. Give post office address, name and number of account. Send by express money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk, to The Tribune Company, Chicago.

GYM RATES
Daily only, per person, 50 cents; 50 cents Daily and Sunday, per month, 50 cents. Sunday only, per month, 50 cents.

WASHINGTON STATE BUILDING,
CHICAGO—TRIBUNE BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO—54 MARKET STREET,
LODGE, 1025 BOSTON, MASS.,
PARIS—12 BOULEVARD DES CAPU-
CINES

**INDEX TO
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

AUCTION SALES

AUTOMOBILES

AVIATION

AUTO-CREDIT FOR SALE

BLINDS

CARS

MOTOR TRUCKS

AUTO SUPPLIES, ACCESSORIES

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

AUTO LIVINGS

BALLET AND EXCHANGE

BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES

BILLIARDS AND BOWLING

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOAT AND BOAT EQUIPMENT

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

BUILDING MATERIAL

BUSINESS CARDS

BUSINESS CHANCES

BUSINESS EQUIPMENT

BUSINESS FURNITURE

CAMERAS

CLOTHES AND DYES

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

CLUB AND ASSN. MEMBERSHIP

CLUBS

DETECTIVE AGENCIES

DOGS, BIRDS, POULTRY, ETC.

DRASSMAKING & MILLINERY

FINANCIAL

GARDENING

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

INSTRUMENTS

JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.

LAND INFORMATION

LAUNDRY

LEASEHOLDS

LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC SALE

RENT AND FOUND

MARSHALS AND JUDGES

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES

MOTOR TRUCKS TO RENT

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OFFICE DEPARTMENT

PARTNERS WANTED

PATENTS, PATENT ATTORNEYS

PERSONAL

PERSONAL PROPERTY, LOANS

PRINTING MACHY. & SUPPLIES

PLUMBING & LIGHT FIXTURES

REAL ESTATE—CENTRAL

REAL ESTATE—SOUTH SIDE

REAL ESTATE—NORTH SIDE

REAL ESTATE—NORTHWEST

REAL ESTATE—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—WEST SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—SOUTH SIDE

BUSINESS PPTY.—NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PPTY

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Stores and Offices.
CLERK—EXPERIENCED PURCHASER, shipping, receiving, etc. \$1,000 per month. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
CORRESPONDENT AND WRITER—
was not able to find a good correspondence course in the U. S. I am not interested in him; dentist or one having reasonable experience in the field of dentistry, etc. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
ROGGERY CLERK—EXPER. ABOUT 30 years old, good pay for the right party. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
WAREHOUSE CLERK—RETAIL, NORTH side must speak German. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
MAN—A LIVER, UP TO DATE MAN, GAINED the take charge of bookkeeping, data, and expense accounts, etc. Good pay and earning a good salary. Must be experienced and have a good record. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
AN—Pupil, 18 or 19, CUT HIGH SCHOOL, boarding, etc. State age, rate, qualifications, etc. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
AN—TO STONE DENTAL, 41 BURRS, NO. 100, Chicago, Ill., 1915. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
AN—YOUNG, ABOUT 30, IN SPURGEON prime, and purchasing ex-
cepting good opportunity. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
DRAFTING CLERK—IN BASH AND DOOR, and other need apply. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

SHOE SALESMEN

for our women's shoe section. We have several permanent positions for young men of ability and good appearance; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply on floor, Supts.' office.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL.

ON WRITER—YOUNG MAN FOR CARDS and letters, etc. Good pay for the right man to make himself useful around theater; state age and salary per month. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
WATER DISPENSER—EXP.—STEADY POSITION. The 12th Street, 12th and Halsted. Good pay. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
BOY—DELIVERY BOY—BRING to 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.
FICE BOY—ABOUT 17, MUST HAVE AT least two years' high school. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

Professions and Trades.

TO TRIMMERS—NONE BUT ESTYLERS need apply; steady work, good pay. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

TEST—SKILLED, TO DECORATE FURNITURE. Apply at office, 1029 S. Wabash, Room 100.

TO MOBILE REPAIR MECHANICS—EX-
PECTED. Wages \$4.00 for an eight hour day; must be experienced. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

EMERIT—TECHNICAL TRAINING, SAL-
ARY—\$100.00. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

ART AND SHADE HANGERS and
DRAPEES—Wanted, prompt. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

DOSSIER—STEEL, THE, EXP.—ON CAR-
PRESS operation. 118 E. 30th, co. in-
charge. Good pay for the right man.

LEATHER CUTTING PRESS; MAKE READY

NEAR MILWAUKEE—FOR A MANUFACTUR-
ING plant located in Wisconsin, making a
specialty sold to jobbers and large
chain stores. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

CHINISTS—15, FIRST CLASS, BY WEST-
ERN carriage company. Alton, Ill., up-
on arrival, to be sent to Chicago. Good
pay. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

NAVIGANT WITH KNOWLEDGE OF
dyeing and mixing of colors, to learn the
10th Street, 12th and Halsted. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

EX—PERIODICALS—TO BLOCK LADIES,
Chicago, Ill., 1915. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

IMPERFORATE AUTOMOBILE BODIES,
W. H. CO., Kenosha, Ind., and Canal
Damascus, Ind.

ADAM FITTER, WOOD BRIDGE CO.,
100 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

5 PRESSMAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A
shop office. 7, presses must be first class.

ARTISTS—EXPERIENCED, ADVICE
and help in this line, who is acquainted with
the artist who has initiative, energy, and
ability to sell his work. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

BOY—BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS, IN-
GENUINE, INTELLIGENT, HAVING
good handwriting, stating age, education, and
other expected, and phone. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

FICE BOY—ABOUT 17, MUST HAVE AT
least two years' high school. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

ARTISTS AND PAPERHANGERS—
APPLY WITH TOOLS. 110 N. Clark, CHICAGO.

IN SPECIAL MACHINE
MANUFACTURERS—EXPERIENCED
for hand work using Alpine and
other tools. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

TAILOR—GONE, STATE—EX-
PERIENCED, HIGH GRADE, and salary ex-
pected; out of town concert. Address: 112 W. State, Suite 200, Chicago.

Businessmen and Contractors.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators

and Painters' Club, 111 S. Clark-
st.

1,000 MEN AT ONCE.

We want 1,000 first class
men for permanent work.

There is a new union just
organized. Get full partic-
ulars by calling at Decorators</p

TO RENT-PLATES-SOUTH.

RENT-

THE WASHINGTON,
800 E. 87th-av.Chairs, 2 beds, 4 room apartments.
Rise for business or pleasure. Service
assured. Building always open.THE WINNAMACO,
OAKWOOD-ED. AND 87th-av.handsome apartment house. Good
fireproof building; quiet and homelike.
Fully equipped and best service in city.THE WINNAMACO,
87th-av.

Very desirable house, 7 rooms;

rental, \$100. Fine service. See
rental.

2045 E. 87th-av.

Choice 3 room flat. Close to Uni-

versity. Steam, "L" and surface trans-

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST CO.,

CORNELL
AVE. APARTMENTS,
5493 Cornell Ave.

1 and 2 Room Apts.

This is the most complete building of its kind

in the city. Apartment equipped with Murphy beds, each

a chair, private bath, large dressing

located one block to the Cent. R. E. JACK-

PARK. Bath, 2 beds, 2 bath, 2 room.

RENT-OUT PRICE \$42.50. FIRST FLAT

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

THE MAY SALES OF 1915 begin this morning. We announce these events with, we believe, a well-founded conviction that they will widen our circle of friends to an even greater extent than have the many successful recurrences of the May Sales in the past. We know that when the May Sale merchandise which this store has so abundantly and painstakingly provided is seen, our patrons will at once agree that our plans have met with uncommon results.

Lines involved—

Negligees
Lingerie
Corsets
Knit Underwear
Silk Hosiery

Women's Frocks
Women's Blouses
Misses' and Girls' Frocks
Baby Wear and Outfits
Brides' Trousseau



Four Charming Newcomers to the May Sales of Summer Blouses

\$3.50, \$5 and \$8.50

Just four blouses—selected at random, as it were, but they reveal the delightful newness, the variety, and, above all, the excellent good values prepared for these May Sales of Blouses.

Collars, sleeves, vestees—all proclaim the many changes summer will see. For instance, here are:

The New Side-Lace Blouses of Net at \$8.50

Inspired, perhaps, by milady's new spring boot, this blouse laces itself high to the collar and as high in the cuff with velvet lacings—and then boasts a demure Quaker collar of embroidered organdie. Sketched at the left center. \$8.50.

Filet-Lace Blouses, Silk-Bound, at \$5

Soft filet lace mounted on flesh-tinted chiffon with the front and sleeves bound in palest pink—thus is fashioned the blouse sketched at the right. \$5.

Blouses of Washable French Satin at \$5
A new material—one that is creating an immense vogue for itself—is used in the new corded-shoulder blouse sketched at the right center. \$5.

Lingerie Blouses of Embroidered Voile at \$3.50

To represent the vast variety of new lingerie blouses comes the sheer lace-inserted blouse sketched at the left and priced at \$3.50.

Fourth Floor, North Room.



Here Are Unusual Assortments of Girls' School Frocks at \$3.50

These assortments will prove interesting to every mother and every little girl from six to fourteen years. They may come prepared to find most excellent values—presented here at the very beginning of the spring school term.

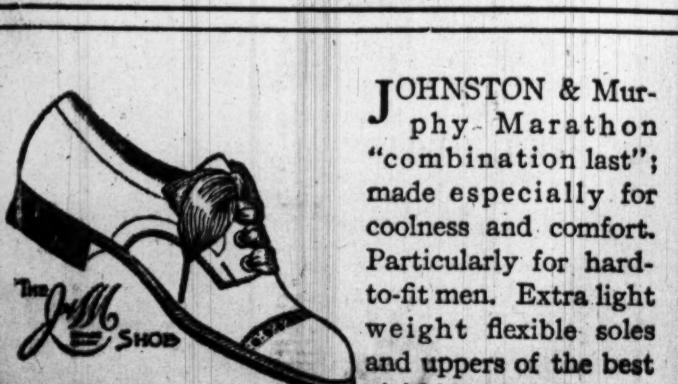
Here are frocks of poplins, chambrays and French ginghams, plaids, checks and plain colors, pinks, rose, blues and buffs, black-and-white and attractively varied color combinations

Note the Very Charming Styles of the Five Frocks Sketched to Represent These Assortments at \$3.50

Bolero frocks with velvet girdles. Suspender frocks with white lawn blouses. Plaid plaited frocks with plain color vestees. Poplin frocks with fluted neck frills. Checked frocks with sailor blouses of white.

And it is indeed gratifying to be able to say that whatever frock you may select will bring you more of good style and splendid value than is often found in children's frocks at \$3.50.

Fourth Floor, South Room.



JOHNSTON & Murphy Marathon "combination last"; made especially for coolness and comfort. Particularly for hard-to-fit men. Extra light weight flexible soles and uppers of the best vicuña kid. \$8.

Other Johnston & Murphy shoes, \$7 to \$10.

Maurice L. Rothschild
Southwest corner Jackson and State

NORWOOD PLAZA
OPENING
LOT SALE
TOMORROW
LOTS \$75 AND UP
TAKE MILWAUKEE AVE. CAR TO LAWRENCE AVE.
SEE BIG AD THIS PAPER



MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED
SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE
TIE SLIDES EASILY
Sion Collars
CLOSED BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

THE MODERN CHICAGO WOMAN doesn't let her husband take THE TRIBUNE with him when he goes to work. She keeps it for herself and reads it carefully. Her husband buys another at the station or on the corner.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY ANNEX, The Store for Men.

Of loosely woven fabrics which promise comfort in the warmer months—

Men's and Young Men's Finest Spring and Summer Suits

\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45

The hot weather earlier in the week gave warning that the time for wearing light weight Suits is here.

This is the height of the season and our showing of high grade Suits is at its maximum.

The values are especially attractive, for these woolens were bought before the advance in prices.

The workmanship is of the highest grade, hand work being done wherever it is best.

The styles the newest and most preferred.

An Extensive Showing of Spring Weight Overcoats

\$20 \$25 \$35



The New Spartan Union Suits



Closed Crotch Garments That Insure Comfort

The lower part is suspended from the sides of the hips. This leaves the back structure unattached at bottom, therefore free from straining. Consequently no pulling on the neck or shoulders when you bend. Spartan Union Suits are made in all lengths.



Price \$1.00 to \$2.50 a Suit.

Second Floor.

Handsome New Color Effects in This Men's Neckwear

A new assortment of Rumchundas, Foulards, Basket weaves and fancy Repp stripes. All very attractive for Spring and Summer wear. \$1 each.

For All Outing Purposes These Are Correct.

Men's Outing Shirts

Handsome striped effects, in the popular colors, on white grounds. These Shirts are \$2.

A Complete Range of Styles and Patterns in Handkerchiefs, 25c

Initiated, with plain or perforated letters, and a wide range of colored novelties. Also corded borders and white hemstitched edges. An unusually large assortment at 25c each.

Greatly Increasing in Popularity Are These Men's Walking Sticks

A splendid showing of light and dark woods. The Prince of Wales Hooks are especially desirable. \$1.00 to \$4.00.

Smart Style Is Only One of the Advantages of

Colbert Spring Hats at \$3.00

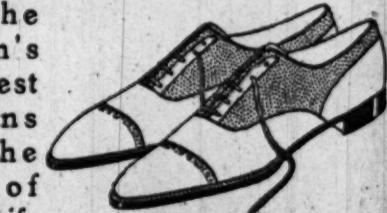
The care with which they are made—the quality and serviceability that is molded into every Hat are reasons why more men than ever before will say "Colbert" when purchasing their Spring Headwear.

For Amateur Photographers

Today we feature "Tabloid" Developing and Toning Powders with other "Tabloid" chemicals.

Photographic Section—First Floor, No. Wash. Bldg.

Spring and Summer Styles in Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$10



The season's smartest patterns and the best of scientificaly constructed lasts. Styles that will please practically all preferences. The best of workmanship and quality possible at the price. These points, combined with the expert fitting service accorded, assure satisfaction.

Tickets for the Federal League Baseball Park are now on sale on the First Floor in the Store for Men.